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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines national and statewide trends in the well-being of the nation's children. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of well-being: (1) low birthweight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) child death; (4) teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) number of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) teens not attending school and not working; (8) children living with parents who lack full-time, year-round employment; (9) children in poverty; and (10) families headed by a single parent. The report's overview includes descriptions of risk factors and exemplary models and strategies. The report indicates that between the mid 1980s and 1990s, there were increases in the percent of low birthweight infants, teen birth rate, percent of children living in poverty, and percent of families headed by a single parent. There were declines in infant and child mortality rates; percent of teens not attending school and not working; and percent of children living with parents who lack full-time, year-round employment. There was little change in the rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide and the percent of teens who are high school dropouts. The bulk of the report is comprised of national and state profiles. National profiles include information on child health and social and economic characteristics; juvenile justice; family risk index; and trends for indicators. State rankings are provided for indicators. Three appendices provide standard scores and multi-year trend data and national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, and criteria for selecting indicators are included. (KB)

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1999

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

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Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

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The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 1999* is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

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OVERVIEW

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At Greatest Risk: Identifying America's Most Vulnerable Children

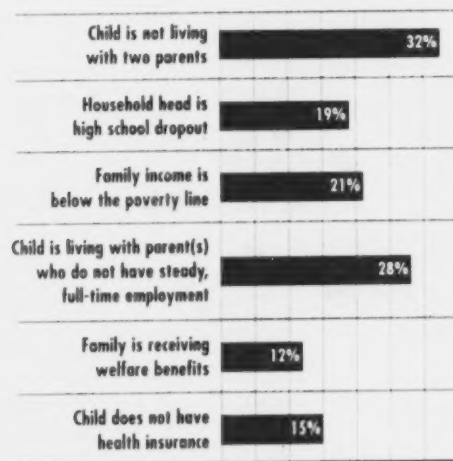
The destiny of every society depends on the positive development of its children. When we attend to the physical, intellectual, and moral growth of our children, we give them the skills, values, opportunities, and confidence necessary to succeed as adults, earners, parents, citizens, and leaders. There is every reason to believe that most of today's 71 million Americans who are under 18 years of age will reach adulthood capable of contributing to the economy, the community, and the larger society. That expectation is reinforced by improvements we are seeing in several important measures of childhood well-being: infant mortality rates are down, teenage pregnancy and birth rates are beginning to decline, many families with children are escaping welfare, juvenile violent crime is receding, childhood immunization rates are up, more children are enrolled in preschool programs, and more young people are completing high school.

Nevertheless, a significant fraction of our children remain at risk of not being full participants in the promise of the 21st century. While a large share of all American children are growing up without any easily identified disadvantages, more than half confront at least one vulnerability in their family circumstance that could compromise their futures. Far more alarming, 13 percent, or 9.2 million,

of our children are growing up with a collection of disadvantages that could curtail, if not scuttle, their chances to become productive adult participants in the mainstream of America's future.

As a report from the National Research Council warned, millions of American youth are still "growing up in circumstances that limit the development of their potential, compromise their health, impair their sense of self, and generally restrict their chances for successful lives. For more and more children and adolescents—especially those who are poor and those who must deal with the discrimination that often faces racial and ethnic minorities—the contexts of their everyday lives fail to provide the resources, supports, and opportunities essential to healthy development and reasonable preparation for productive adulthood."¹

Building better futures for these most vulnerable children has long been the mission of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. But before we or anyone else can focus resources effectively to make a difference for these children, we must first improve our ability to recognize who they are, where they live, what puts them at risk, and what is helping to combat the disadvantages they face. Painting a clearer portrait of the challenge we face—by counting, describing, and locating what may be the most fragile fraction of the current generation—is the goal of this *KIDS COUNT Data Book* 1999, our tenth annual edition.

FIGURE 1**Percent of Children With Certain Risks**

SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Identifying High-Risk Kids

There are many variables in life, such as personality, talent, accident, disability, or just plain luck, that shape a child's future. But evidence and common sense tell us that no variable is more important in determining a child's life chances than the contribution parents make to his or her upbringing. How well adult family members are able to parent their children depends, of course, on many things. Energy, creativity, resilience, flexibility, discipline, instinct, and the ability to communicate, all help to shape our success as parents. But so, too, do a family's basic economic and social conditions. Income, savings, the amount of parental time that is spent with children, the ability to secure health care, and a parent's connections to the world of work and earnings, all play a major part in how well a family can secure the well being, development, and success of its children.

In this report, we have chosen to focus on these more quantifiable social and economic measures of family capacity. Research tells us that they correlate strongly with child outcomes. Moreover several of these indicators meet the KIDS COUNT standard for accuracy and availability in every state. Specifically, the six key measures we have identified are: child is not living with two parents; household head is high school dropout; family income is below the poverty line; child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment; family is receiving welfare benefits; and child does not have health insurance.

We know that these family variables are not destiny. Many children from families with these risks do overcome the odds. But when money, work, time, and role models are in short supply, the barriers to be overcome are greater—and fewer kids make it. To be sure, while success is never guaranteed in life, we should make every effort to see that more kids have an honest chance to achieve it.

Conditions That Influence Family Fragility and Children's Prospects

Each of the family variables we have chosen to highlight has important consequences for children. (See Figure 1.)

Absence of a Parent. Some 32 percent, or nearly 25 million children, are not living with two parents. Most are growing up with a single parent, but some are growing up without either parent. That means that one of the attributes of strong families—time together—is likely to be diminished since the time that a single parent has to nurture, monitor, care for, and guide children is inevitably limited. In addition, in single-parent households, there is no immediate adult back-up to reinforce disciplinary lessons or family teachings, to provide an additional role model, or simply to share the load of care.

Parent Educational Level. There is a well-documented correlation between a mother's level of education and a child's learning pace, especially in the early years.¹ Unfortunately, 19 percent of American children, or nearly 13.5 million, are growing up in

homes where the head of the household is not a high school graduate. Studies broadly indicate that the less education a mother has, the less likely that her young child will be read to at home or be fully ready for school.¹ Kids born to a mom who has less than a high school diploma are now twice as likely to drop out of school as the children of a mother who is a high school graduate.²

Family Poverty Status. Despite the healthy economy of the last several years, the proportion of children in poverty, 14.7 million or nearly 21 percent, has changed little over the past decade. Virtually every study shows that kids who spend their lives in households that are poor (less than \$10,500 for a family of two adults and two children in 1997) are more likely to lack nutrition, quality housing, and geographical stability, among other critical resources. This has powerful consequences. Children who grow up poor are also more likely to become teenage parents, drop out of high school, and be unemployed as young adults.³ By contrast, families with more financial resources are able to give their children a far broader range of experiences, which increases their access to opportunities and helps build confidence, self-esteem, and aspirations to succeed.

Parent Employment Status. Nearly 20 million American children, or 28 percent, are growing up in households where no parent had a full-time, year-round job. Working parents serve as influential role models and impart the value of work and earning to their chil-

dren. Beyond the dignity-enhancing value of work, when a parent has secure employment, children learn earlier and more broadly about the world of work and career and enlarge their own sense of adult possibilities. Equally important, secure employment and predictable household income appear to strengthen parents' ability to manage household stress and to exhibit confidence and authority to their children, which are key influences on child well-being and family safety.

Welfare Assistance. Twelve percent, or about 8.6 million children, are growing up in households that rely on public assistance, such as welfare and Supplemental Security Income, to get by. Chronic dependence on public assistance has been shown to undermine parental self-esteem and efficacy. Over time, many parents who rely on welfare reveal a diminished sense of control over their own lives and the lives of their children. In some instances, parents begin to feel that there is no alternative to public support, thus accommodating themselves and their children to an expectation of dependence. By contrast, parents who move from welfare toward full employment have a greater ability to marshal a range of resources and opportunities on behalf of their children.

Health Insurance Coverage. Finally, access to decent health care has long been seen as a basic determinant of a family's capacity to promote the physical welfare of children. But 15 percent, or more than 10.7 million children, do not have health insurance. These children are more likely to suffer from health

Income, savings, the amount of parental time that is spent with children, the ability to secure health care, and a parent's connections to the world of work and earnings, all play a major part in how well a family can secure the well-being, development, and success of its children.



Nationally, there are 9.2 million children growing up with four or more risk factors. They can be found in all areas of the country—in states that are heavily populated; in states that are sparsely populated; and in rural, suburban, and urban areas.

Overview

problems because they have fewer physician visits each year, and they are less likely to receive adequate preventive services and immunizations. A majority of uninsured children with asthma and one-third of those with recurring ear infections never see a doctor during the year.⁷ Poor health and misdiagnosed or untreated conditions can interfere with a child's ability to attend school regularly or to participate in recreational and other social activities that enhance development.⁸

The Consequences of Combined Family Risk Factors

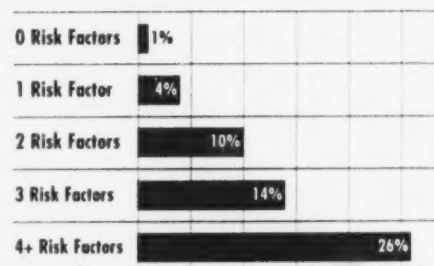
Coping with any one of these family risk factors is a challenge. But when these factors are combined, they tend to be mutually reinforcing, creating an environment of risk that reduces the chances for the long-term healthy development of children. As author Lisbeth Schorr has noted, "The research... shows that the more risk factors are present, the greater the damaging impact of each. But the impact is not just additive—risk factors multiply each other's destructive effects. In England, psychiatrist Michael Rutter found that children who encountered only one risk factor were no more likely to suffer serious consequences than children experiencing no risk factors at all. By contrast, when two or more stresses occurred together—such as being born prematurely *and* into poverty—the chance of a damaging outcome went up at least fourfold, and when four risks were present, the chances of later damage increased by a factor of ten."⁹

We have concluded that growing up with four or more of the family risk factors in our vulnerability index is cause for exceptional alarm and merits special attention and intervention. Children growing up with four or more risks simply face far greater odds of failure than the average American child. For example, when compared to 4-year-olds from families with no risk factors, a 4-year-old from a family with several risk factors similar to the ones used in our report was twice as likely to have difficulty concentrating, three times as likely to have difficulty communicating, and nearly five times as likely to be in less than very good health.¹⁰ Such vulnerabilities could have serious implications for success in school.

As children grow older, these disadvantages persist. (See Figures 2A and 2B.) Some 26 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds with four or more of our family risk factors were high school dropouts in 1998, compared to only 1 percent of teens with none of the six risk factors. Also, 16 percent of high-risk females ages 15 to 19 were teenage mothers, compared to only one-tenth of 1 percent of those with none of the six risk factors. These dramatically differing outcomes should not be surprising. All of these family vulnerabilities have implications for a child's life from birth through adolescence. Thus, the presence of multiple family risk factors makes it more likely that a child's growth and development will erode over time and that even if the deleterious effects of one risk factor are avoided at one stage, the child will be continuously confronted with other risk factors.¹¹

FIGURE 2A

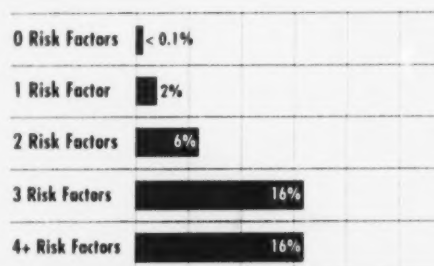
High School Dropouts by Number of Risk Factors: 1998



SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 2B

Teen Parenthood by Number of Risk Factors: 1998



SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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FIGURE 3**Number of Risk Factors Experienced by Children: 1998**

	Percent of Children	Number of Children
0 Risk Factors	47%	33,500,000
1 Risk Factor	20%	14,400,000
2 Risk Factors	11%	7,900,000
3 Risk Factors	9%	6,600,000
4 Risk Factors	9%	6,100,000
5 Risk Factors	4%	2,900,000
6 Risk Factors	< 0.2%	200,000

SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Counting and Locating Vulnerable Kids

Nationally, there are 9.2 million children growing up with four or more risk factors. (See Figure 3.) They can be found in all areas of the country—in states that are heavily populated, in states that are sparsely populated, and in rural, suburban, and urban areas. California has the largest number of highly vulnerable children, at 1.5 million, and Wyoming has the smallest, at about 10,000. But the District of Columbia has the largest share of kids in the high-risk category, at 39 percent; followed by Louisiana, at 22 percent, and Mississippi, at 21 percent. Utah has the smallest share, at 5 percent.

Another look at the demographics of disadvantage shows the influence of race and ethnicity. Nearly 30 percent of all black children and nearly 25 percent of all Hispanic children are in the high-risk category, compared to only 6 percent of all white children. (See Figure 4.) That means black kids are almost five times as likely and Hispanic kids are four times as likely as white kids to be growing up in families with a high-risk profile.

Just as race plays a role in family vulnerability, so does place. Figure 4 shows that 20 percent of kids living in central cities are in the high-risk category, compared to only 8 percent of those living in suburbs and 14 percent of those living outside metro areas. Multiple-risk families are often concentrated in economically and socially isolated communities that are characterized by limited job opportunities, poor schools, low-quality public services, and higher levels of crime and drug involvement.

Overview

Among the 9.2 million kids who are being raised in highly vulnerable families, the available data indicate that one-third, or about 3 million children, live in poor central city neighborhoods. And of this number, more than 1.1 million children are growing up in urban neighborhoods of extreme poverty, where more than 40 percent of the households live below the poverty line. Nearly 75 percent of these high-risk kids in very high poverty neighborhoods are minority children.

We emphasize these facts about where high-risk children are living because the realities of place have an important, independent influence on family capacity and child outcomes. Perhaps most obvious is the fact that most inner-city, high-poverty neighborhoods are increasingly remote and removed from the centers of metropolitan job growth and enterprise, leaving the families who live in those communities with special obstacles to overcoming poverty, dependence, and underemployment.

But other neighborhood variables are also powerful subverters of family strength. High levels of community crime and violence, for example, clearly tend to reinforce family isolation and limit both parent and child participation in positive social, educational, and recreational activities. Similarly, communities of concentrated poverty offer young parents and children fewer positive adult role models to emulate, rely on, or learn from. The increased visibility and availability of addictive drugs, common to high-poverty neighborhoods, also exaggerates family vulnerability by

increasing the likelihood of parental drug abuse and dependency. On top of all this, high-poverty neighborhoods, where the needs are greatest, too often end up with the weakest public schools, the most uneven policing, and lower quality health care resources. Taken together, these adverse community variables can conspire to create an environment that discourages the formation of families, the assumption of fatherhood responsibilities, the pursuit of academic achievement, or even the expectation of a successful and fulfilling adulthood.

Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage and Injustice

Despite these compounded challenges, many kids growing up with multiple risks in disconnected and isolated neighborhoods do overcome the odds—just as there are kids growing up without any of these risk factors who, for a variety of other reasons, do not succeed. A surprising percentage of vulnerable but resilient families find ways to mitigate the effects of poverty, overcome the barriers imposed by tough community conditions, and succeed in fulfilling the aspirations they have for their children.

But while it is essential to affirm and learn from the heroic efforts of these individual families, we must also acknowledge a shared responsibility to reduce the extraordinary challenges that too many families find themselves unable to surmount.

A first step is to own up to the limitations of our traditional approaches to meeting the

FIGURE 4

Percent of Children in High-Risk Category by Race/Ethnicity and Location: 1998

	Percent of Children	Number of Children
Total	13%	9,200,000
Race/Ethnicity		
White*	6%	2,900,000
Black*	29%	3,200,000
Hispanic	24%	2,600,000
Other races*	13%	500,000
Location**		
Central City	20%	3,600,000
Suburbs	8%	2,500,000
Outside Metropolitan Areas	14%	2,000,000

*Non-Hispanic.

**There were 9.7 million kids whose location could not be determined; 1.2 million of the kids were high-risk kids.

SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

needs of severely disadvantaged kids. For many of these children, our usual cluster of uncoordinated, problem-focused remedial responses simply will not be strong enough to change their futures. Some school improvement efforts here, some mentoring opportunities there, and maybe some increased sex education, however useful and well intended, have not proved and will not prove powerful enough to change the overall pattern of lousy outcomes for those children born to fragile families in troubled communities.

For these vulnerable children and families, we need to find more effective investments and more creative interventions—solutions that are relevant to complex and compounded levels of disadvantage. As our risk index suggests, to change the prospects for vulnerable kids ultimately means changing the circumstances of their families. And, as we have shown, the most vulnerable families and children face multiple, not singular, problems. Thus, the strategies needed to change their circumstances must be multi-dimensional. Moreover, our experience and analysis suggest that the most promising of these new approaches ought to be grounded in four core principles.

First, they should be **family focused**. Many conventional service and treatment programs concentrate on helping children, but ignore the family context in which children live and grow. "Successful programs see *the child in the context of family and the family in the context of its surroundings*," notes Lisbeth Schorr.¹² Programs that have shown

sustained effectiveness provide tailored aid with a goal of not just helping the children, but of helping the parents as well. Vulnerable families need opportunities to develop their inherent strengths, interact with other families that model similarly high expectations for their children, link to community resources and programs offered in settings such as schools and churches, and connect to a system of organized supports that can help parents build assets and meet their children's basic needs, like health and education.

Second, they should be **comprehensive**. Giving effective help to families confronted with multiple risks requires multi-pronged, but coordinated, strategies. Thus, we must create a variety of flexible responses that can address the many challenges that vulnerable families face. Among the range of essential services and supports that families say they need are jobs programs, especially training and placement; economic investment; housing assistance; spiritual support; and educational assistance. Comprehensive approaches may need to include programs such as parent education, family support, crisis support, and drug treatment. These approaches should recognize the limits of narrow "service" strategies and instead see support efforts as a way to build up the community, expand economic opportunity, and create more positive social networks.¹³

Third, they should be **long term**. In many communities, society's disinvestment has worked its corrosive effect on families for decades, even generations. Not surprising, it

may take years to help families who have been operating on the margins pull themselves back into the mainstream. Any investment in changing these circumstances in the neighborhoods where families live must last longer than a year or two, or even an election cycle, or a traditional grant-making period. If we are serious about trying to address the family and community factors that put our most vulnerable children at enormous risk, then a long-term strategy is essential. It takes time to nurture the skills, resources, and relationships that will enable formerly impoverished and isolated families to restore themselves and their children to the realm of social and economic opportunity.

Fourth, they should **engage entire communities**. Dealing with vulnerable families in the context of their surroundings means dealing with vulnerable communities. If we help a few families, but leave them in decaying surroundings, then we are asking them to remain isolated heroes. Given this, it is essential to enhance and build community-based networks that provide economic and social opportunities. Such networks increase involvement of residents in community issues and foster a sense of neighborhood identity and shared responsibility.¹² Promoting community-wide change not only broadens the support for those families that are in the best position to take advantage of new opportunities, but also has ripple effects on other families and on surrounding neighborhoods and communities.

Exemplary Models and Strategies

Some strategies that reflect these principles have emerged in recent decades. Perhaps most illustrative are the growing number of family support and family resource programs that take a holistic, community-based approach to enhancing the capacity of families to nurture their children. The most successful programs seek to establish relationships with families that are based on equality and respect and that help parents become resources to each other and advocates for themselves within their community. They are also culturally and socially welcoming to the families they serve, while stressing parent education and building parenting skills.¹³

Many of the principles embodied in these programs can be found in the Center for Family Life, which serves the Sunset Park community in Brooklyn, New York. During its nearly 20-year existence, the Center has evolved to provide an extensive array of activities that respond to the needs and aspirations of local families, including after-school child care, school-based arts, recreation, youth development, and parent education programs, employment programs for adults and youth, an emergency food bank, individual, family, and group counseling, and neighborhood foster care.

Similarly, a decade-long project to reclaim the decaying Sandtown-Winchester neighborhood in Baltimore, Maryland, and make it a more family-supporting community, has encompassed programs focused on prenatal care and early childhood intervention, day care, health care, low-income housing, and job

As our risk index suggests, to change the prospects for vulnerable kids ultimately means changing the circumstances of their families. And, as we have shown, the most vulnerable families and children face multiple, not singular, problems. Thus, the strategies needed to change their circumstances must be multi-dimensional.

The stronger families become, the better their chances of avoiding the risk factors that compromise their children's chances of success. And the more opportunities, resources, and support that families can find in their own neighborhoods, the more likely they are to receive the help and sustenance they need to raise happy, healthy, confident, and successful children.

training. In the Rebuilding Communities Initiative (RCI), the Casey Foundation has worked with five communities (in Boston, Philadelphia, the District of Columbia, Detroit, and Denver) to maximize the impact of neighborhood resources and institutions; develop effective neighborhood-based human service delivery systems; reform existing investment streams and increase public-private investments in neighborhoods; and improve neighborhood housing and physical infrastructure.

Another example is the New Community Corporation, a community development corporation in Newark, New Jersey, that is widely regarded as perhaps the most far-reaching such effort in the nation. Its focus on housing, financial services, health care, day care, and after school programs has fostered growth, stability, and opportunity in a previously disinvested neighborhood.

Transforming Neighborhoods, Strengthening Families

There is some evidence that these and other strategies are engendering a sense of hope, pointing the way to the kinds of investments that need to be made. In our view, these investments must not only be comprehensive, family focused, sustained, and community-wide, but they must also be grounded in two essential ideas: that families matter and that neighborhoods matter.

As we have noted, the conditions in which children grow up are heavily influenced by their families and the places where they

live. The children whom we have highlighted in this report acquired their multiple risks through family disadvantages such as poverty, father absence, and welfare reliance. The data also tell us that many of the children who are growing up in families with multiple risk factors are concentrated in urban neighborhoods.

The Casey Foundation's conviction that more creative responses must be directed to the tough and isolated neighborhoods in which many vulnerable kids and families are trying to survive has pointed the way to our newest investment strategy: Neighborhood Transformation - Family Development. This effort, which will shape and direct a significant share of our activities over the next decade and beyond, is based on the premise that children do well when their families do well and that families do better when they live in supportive neighborhoods. We are betting that the right combination of incentives, investments, and opportunities can change neighborhood conditions in ways that support vulnerable families and help their children overcome the odds.

The stronger families become, the better their chances of avoiding the risk factors that compromise their children's chances of success. And the more opportunities, resources, and support that families can find in their own neighborhoods, the more likely they are to receive the help and sustenance they need to raise happy, healthy, confident, and successful children.

The centerpiece of this new strategy is *Making Connections*, a demonstration effort in

which we will work with neighborhoods in 22 cities to stimulate and support local movements that engage residents, civic groups, political leaders, grassroots groups, public and private sector leadership, and faith-based organizations in an all-out attempt to help tough communities turn themselves around. This demonstration effort will concentrate on helping families and neighborhoods connect to the kinds of economic opportunities, social networks, and family-supporting services that can ease, reduce, and gradually repair the havoc wreaked by the risk factors described in this report.

The central goal of changing communities to strengthen families will remain the same in all of the participating sites, but the strategies for reaching that goal will vary from place to place. All of the strategies, however, will embrace certain critical values: the needs and aspirations of families must be at the center of any community change agenda; community ownership and participation in every step of the process is essential; the culture, history, language, and values of communities must be recognized and respected; the work will include the hardest to reach, most disenfranchised families; and the work should promote community efforts to address issues of race, class, and gender inequities, as well as other injustices so that they do not become barriers to progress.

Beyond the work that goes on in these 22 cities, Neighborhood Transformation—Family

Development will support a wide range of local, state, and national scale activities aimed at reforming the systems that serve children and families and generating the public will and political support to promote policies, principles, and practices that help families become stronger and neighborhoods become more supportive.

Conclusion

However successful Casey may be, this is only one effort by one foundation to help vulnerable families in some of the nation's tougher communities. Our hope is that, over the next decade, this work might help influence national, state, and local entities to frontally address the key moral, social, and political challenge of our time—the persistent exclusion of far too many of our children and families from the full promise of American life. By drawing on and synthesizing the best insights, the best analysis, the best practice, the best organizing, the best system reforms, and the best policymaking, we are betting that this effort can contribute to and be part of a larger movement to improve the odds for the 9.2 million kids in America's most fragile families.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation



SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

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The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the indicators provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment); (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood; (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time.

(For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see page 175.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, three of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1996, and seven showed improvement. It is important to note, however, that some of the improvements were very small and may not be meaningful. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.¹⁰

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, the indicators used to rank states have changed. Weaker indicators have been replaced with stronger ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the *1999 Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had used the 10 measures utilized in the *1999 Data Book*.

The measures shown here are a combination of outcomes and risk factors. In some cases a measure may reflect both a negative outcome and a risk factor. For example, dropping out of high school can be seen as a negative outcome, but it also increases the risk that a person will not become a productive member of society with the ability to support a family. While conceptually there are distinctions to be made between outcomes and risk factors,

for our purposes it is sufficient to note that all of the measures used here to rank states are closely associated with problems for kids, either directly or indirectly.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive, infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn, children succeed in school, young people choose healthy behaviors, and adolescents experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends in each state from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. In order to provide a framework for better understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best available state-level data for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. For example, many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on

relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit a degree of random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within a state that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may reflect random fluctuations rather than "real" changes in the well-being of children.¹ Furthermore, differences or trends in the well-being of children can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

While most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Nationally, 287,230 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1996. Low birth-weight babies were 7.4 percent of all births in 1996 compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of 9 percent over the 1985-1996 period.

The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby and that mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal

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care. According to a recent Census Bureau report,²⁶ a third (34 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (22 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1997. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18-24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.

Between 1985 and 1996, New Hampshire was the only state that did not experience an increase in the percent of births that were of low birth weight. In 1996, the percent of births that were of low weight ranged from a low of 1.8 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 14.3 percent in the District of Columbia.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy environment) have a bigger impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons under age 1 per 1,000 live births during the year.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).²⁷ The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of

African Americans (a group with a high poverty rate) remains more than twice that of whites. In 1996, the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans was 14.7 compared to 6.1 for whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have a slightly higher poverty rate than blacks) was only 5.9, which suggests that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated than it first appears.

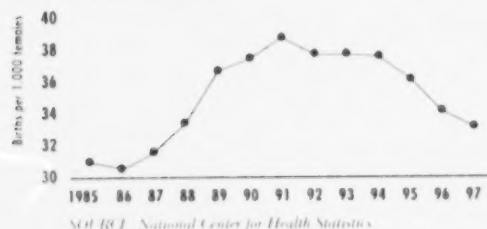
Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.²⁸

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 7.3 in 1996. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. In Maine, infant mortality was cut in half during this period. In 1996, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in Maine to a high of 14.9 in the District of Columbia.

Child Death Rate

In 1996, 14,278 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 26 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 34 per 100,000 in 1985.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a

FIGURE 5**Birth Rate of 15- to 17-Year-Olds:
1985 to 1997**

major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

The Child Death Rate decreased in 43 states, was unchanged in 1 state, and increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia. In 1996, the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 16 in Rhode Island to a high of 58 in the District of Columbia.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (this measure was called the Teen Violent Death Rate in pre-1997 editions of the *KIDS COUNT* *State Books*) reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 78 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1996.

While accidents continue to account for more than twice as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide, examination of recent trends in causes of death among teenagers provides a different picture. Between 1985 and 1996, a decline in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) was partly offset by a significant increase in the number of homicides. The number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 8,202 in 1985 to 6,756 in 1996, while the number of teen homicides increased from 1,602 to 2,924 during the same period. However, between 1994 and 1996, the number of teen homicides fell by 48 percent, which may signal a change in long-term trends. The number of teen suicides

decreased very slightly (from 1,849 to 1,817) between 1985 and 1996.

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide was virtually the same in 1996 as it was in 1985 (62 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in 1996, compared to 63 in 1985). Between 1985 and 1996, this rate declined in 28 states, was unchanged in 1 state, and increased in 21 states and the District of Columbia. In 1996, the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 26 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in Rhode Island to a high of 298 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried, and the vast majority have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.²¹

Children born to teenage mothers have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare."²² Thus, babies born to young teens

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reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

While teen childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. A majority (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 are in their 20s.¹⁷ If teen pregnancy prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may miss an important segment of the people involved in this problem. Furthermore, while data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.¹⁸ To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have babies, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing.¹⁹ Teens most likely to have a child are those: (1) from economically disadvantaged families and communities, (2) not doing well in school and having low aspirations for their own educational achievement, (3) from dysfunctional families, and (4) with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate increased from 31 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1985 to 34 in 1996. However, it is important to note that the rate has inched downward over the past several years. In 1991, the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 39, but it has steadily declined to 33 in 1997. (See Figure 5.) The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also

declined between 1991 and 1996, and the decline has been experienced by African Americans, Latinos, and whites.

While the recent decline in teen births is welcome news, it is important to recognize that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed countries. Figure 6, showing the teen birth rates for several developed countries, indicates that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is twice as high as the next highest country (United Kingdom). More information about teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, can be obtained from *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, which provides a wealth of information related to teen sexual activity state by state.²⁰

The national change in teenage childbearing between 1985 and 1996 was echoed in most states. Only 16 states experienced a decrease in the birth rate for 15- to 17-year-olds during this period. Since 1991, however, nearly every state has experienced a decline in the Teen Birth Rate. In 1996, the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 15 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in New Hampshire and Vermont to a high of 79 in the District of Columbia.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good edu-

FIGURE 6

Teen Birth Rates for Selected Developed Countries



SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1996* (New York, United Nations, 1998), pages 353-364, Table 11.

cation. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is more the exception than the rule.

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds of achieving financial success in life. In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is about three times higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school.¹⁷ A recent report¹⁸ from the U.S. Department of Education concludes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world."

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1995 the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell by 23 percent.¹⁹ The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest, and this factor is often implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.²⁰

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

Nationwide, there was very little change in this measure between 1985 and 1996. In 1985, 11 percent of teens ages 16-19 were high school dropouts, compared to 10 percent in

1996. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in 14 states between 1985 and 1996, and it was unchanged in 5 others. In 1996 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 4 percent in Wisconsin to a high of 17 percent in Nevada.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (often called a measure of Idle Youth) reflects a group of young people (ages 16-19) who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. However, even those who have finished school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationwide there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working, from 11 percent in 1985 to 9 percent in 1996. Between 1985 and 1996, only Arizona, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Washington experienced an increase in the share of teens not in school and not working. In 1996, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working ranged from a low of 4 percent in Wisconsin and

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North Dakota to a high of 17 percent in the District of Columbia.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

While children who have no parent in the household who works full-time year-round are more likely to be poor, there are several additional problems associated with this situation that may not be obvious. A recent report by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics¹⁰ notes, "Secure parental employment may also enhance children's psychological well-being and improve family functioning by reducing negative effects that unemployment and underemployment can have on parents." Accordingly, the Interagency Forum selected this measure as one of the most important indicators of child well-being.

Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects such a parental role model offers. Also, some scholars note that the routinization of household schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children. Many parents who cannot find regular employment end up working at temporary or part-time jobs that do not provide enough money to support a family, that are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements, and that offer little stability.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment declined from 33

percent in 1985 to 30 percent in 1996. This amounts to a 9 percent change. Between 1985 and 1996, the share of children living with parents who do not have a full-time, year-round job declined in 44 states and was unchanged in 2 more. The 1996 figures range from a low of 17 percent in Nebraska to a high of 56 percent in the District of Columbia.

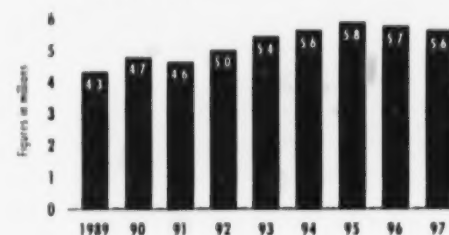
Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.¹¹ The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure, but it should be noted that a number of researchers are critical of this measure¹² and that public opinion polls¹³ suggest the current poverty line (\$12,931 for a family of one adult and two children in 1997) is unrealistically low.

While recent public policy discussions have focused on children in welfare-dependent families, during the 1990s there has been a significant increase in children in working-poor families (where at least one parent worked 26 or more weeks, and family income was below poverty level). The number of children living in working-poor families increased from 4.3 million in 1989 to 5.6 million in 1997. (See Figure 7.) This increase is even more remarkable considering the economic boom of the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all-time high, and the unemployment rate has hit a 25-

FIGURE 7

Children in Working-Poor Families:
1989-1997



SOURCE: Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey, various years.

FIGURE 8

Percent of Children Living in Poverty for Selected Developed Countries



SOURCE: Rattavirta, Lee, and Timothy M. Smeeding, 1995, *Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective*, Working Paper No. 127, Luxembourg Income Study, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

year low, yet the number of children in working-poor families has grown by nearly a third since 1989.¹⁷

Moreover, growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families, but rather it is because the ranks of the working poor have been growing. Between 1976 and 1997, the number of poor children increased by approximately 3.3 million. Roughly two-thirds of the increase occurred among children in families who had income from earnings, but no income from welfare. The number of children living in poor families totally dependent on welfare actually fell slightly over the past few decades.

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major needs-based cash assistance programs such as AFDC, TANF, SSI (Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income). Census Bureau data indicate that only 40 percent of children in poverty resided in a family that received cash public assistance (AFDC, TANF, SSI) in 1997.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study¹⁸ that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries (see Figure 8) indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was not only the highest among the 17 countries studied, but it was 50 percent higher than the next highest rate. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and

other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role government plays in alleviating child poverty. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

In nine states and the District of Columbia, a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1996. The child poverty rate in 1996 ranged from a low of 10 percent in Alaska, New Hampshire, and Utah to a high of 40 percent in the District of Columbia.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of welfare reform.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Almost half (49 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 1997,¹⁹ and only about a third (34 percent) of female-headed families received child support or alimony in 1996. One recent study found that youths raised in fatherless families were much more likely to be incarcerated even after controlling for other factors such as poverty.²⁰

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The large majority of single-parent families were headed by women, but the number of father-only families is growing rapidly. The Census Bureau reports that there were a little over 2 million father-only families in 1998, compared to 8.8 million mother-only families. But the number of father-only families grew by 103 percent between 1985 and 1996, while the number of mother-only families increased by only 29 percent during the period.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 27 percent in 1996. During this period, only Utah and Colorado recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. In five states (Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wyoming), the share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1996. In 1996, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 14 percent in Utah to a high of 62 percent in the District of Columbia.

A NOTE ON JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATES

Regular readers of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* will note that this year we stopped using the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (JVCAAR) as one of the 10 indicators used for ranking states. It is important to note, however, that we still present this measure for states where reliable data are available, although the figures presented in this year's *Data Book* are not exactly comparable to those of past years.

The decision to discontinue using the JVCAAR as one of the 10 key indicators was made after extensive consultation with experts in the collection and use of juvenile justice data and members of our KIDS COUNT network of state partners. The decision was made for several reasons. First, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate is a product of both adolescent behavior and police practices. Therefore, changes over time or differences across states may have more to do with differences in police practices than differences in

youth behavior or well-being. Second, this measure reflects experiences of only a very small fraction of young people. In 1996, only about 0.5 percent of youths ages 10-17 were arrested for a violent crime nationwide; in many states it was much lower. Third, there is no consensus about the meaning of this indicator. Some people have expressed the view that a high juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate was a positive sign, because it meant that young lawbreakers were being diverted before they became hardened criminals. Fourth, the underlying administrative database used to calculate this measure appears to be deteriorating. The number of states not reporting any data for juvenile violent crime arrests increased from zero in 1992 to five in 1996. The data for 1992 covered 84 percent of the population, but the data for 1996 covered only 72 percent. Moreover, many experts believe that the number of states with missing Uniform Crime

Report (UCR) data is likely to increase in the near future as states switch to new incident-based reporting systems.

In addition to the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, we also present a Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (JPCAR) in the states where data are available. This rate is based on arrests for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This measure is offered to provide a more complete picture of juvenile arrests. It is noteworthy that in many states where the JVCAAR is high, the JPCAR is low, and vice versa.

We want to emphasize that this shift in our use of the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate should not be seen as an indication of waning interest in juvenile justice issues. It is simply a reflection of the lack of systematic, reliable, comparable measures of juvenile arrests and detention across states.

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Information

United States Profile

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	69,527,900	71,963,900	4%
White*	45,646,600	44,208,100	-3%
Black*	10,185,900	11,013,000	8%
Hispanic	10,328,300	12,466,800	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,692,400	3,563,000	32%
Native American*	674,800	713,000	6%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	20%	17%	-15%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	38%	38%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$39,700
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

United States 471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

United States 2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

United States 14%

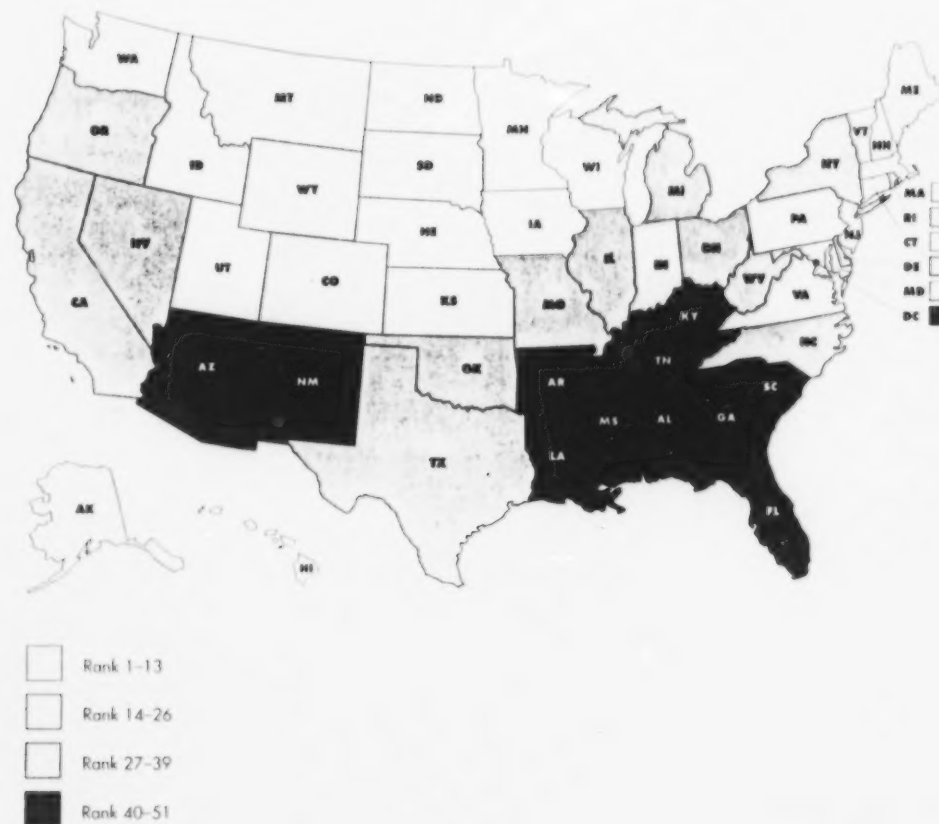
Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996			Trend Data	
	W	O	R	1985	1996
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996			9	6.8	7.4
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996			31	10.6	7.3
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996			24	34	26
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996			2	6.3	6.2
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996			10	31	34
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			9	11	10
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			18	11	9
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996			9	33	30
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996			5	21	20
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996			23	22	27

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page D-6

birds count 1999

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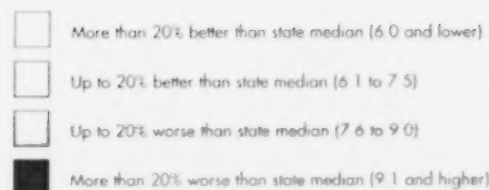
National Composite Rank: 1999



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National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies: 1996*



* Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.8	23	New Mexico	7.5
2	Oregon	5.3	23	Ohio	7.5
3	Alaska	5.5	25	Pennsylvania	7.5
4	Washington	5.6	30	Indiana	7.6
5	North Dakota	5.7	31	Michigan	7.7
6	Idaho	5.8	31	New Jersey	7.7
6	Minnesota	5.8	31	New York	7.7
6	South Dakota	5.8	31	Virginia	7.7
9	Maine	5.9	35	Florida	7.9
10	California	6.1	35	Kentucky	7.9
11	Vermont	6.2	37	Illinois	8.0
12	Nebraska	6.3	37	West Virginia	8.0
12	Wisconsin	6.3	39	Wyoming	8.4
14	Iowa	6.4	40	Arkansas	8.5
14	Massachusetts	6.4	40	Delaware	8.5
14	Montana	6.4	40	Georgia	8.5
17	Utah	6.6	43	Maryland	8.6
18	Arizona	6.7	44	North Carolina	8.7
19	Kansas	6.9	45	Colorado	8.8
19	Rhode Island	6.9	45	Tennessee	8.8
21	Connecticut	7.2	47	South Carolina	9.2
21	Texas	7.2	48	Alabama	9.3
23	Hawaii	7.3	49	Louisiana	9.9
24	Oklahoma	7.4	49	Mississippi	9.9
25	Missouri	7.5	51	District of Columbia	14.3
25	Nevada	7.5			

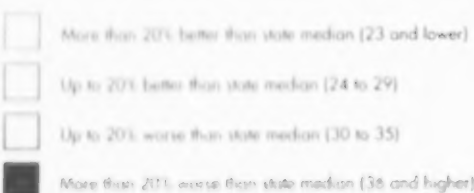
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	4.4	36	West Virginia	7.4
2	Massachusetts	5.0	38	Florida	7.5
3	New Hampshire	5.0	38	Kentucky	7.5
4	Rhode Island	5.2	30	Arizona	7.6
5	North Dakota	5.3	30	Delaware	7.6
6	Oregon	5.6	30	Missouri	7.6
7	South Dakota	5.7	33	Ohio	7.7
8	Hawaii	5.8	33	Virginia	7.7
9	California	5.9	35	Pennsylvania	7.8
9	Minnesota	5.9	36	Michigan	8.1
11	Utah	6.0	37	Kansas	8.3
11	Washington	6.0	38	South Carolina	8.4
12	Nevada	6.2	39	Maryland	8.5
12	New Mexico	6.2	39	Oklahoma	8.5
13	Texas	6.3	39	Tennessee	8.5
16	Connecticut	6.4	42	Illinois	8.6
16	Wyoming	6.4	42	Indiana	8.7
18	Colorado	6.6	42	Nebraska	8.7
19	New Jersey	6.9	45	Louisiana	9.0
20	Iowa	7.0	46	Georgia	9.2
20	Montana	7.0	46	North Carolina	9.2
20	New York	7.0	48	Arkansas	9.3
22	Vermont	7.1	49	Alabama	10.5
24	Alaska	7.2	50	Mississippi	11.0
25	Wisconsin	7.3	51	District of Columbia	14.9
26	Idaho	7.4			

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1996



National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1996

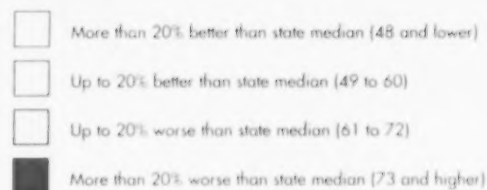


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Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	16	26	Idaho	29
2	Massachusetts	17	26	Indiana	29
3	New Hampshire	18	26	Iowa	29
4	Delaware	20	26	Oregon	29
4	Minnesota	20	26	Texas	29
6	Hawaii	21	32	Alaska	30
6	Pennsylvania	21	32	Missouri	30
8	Maine	22	32	Nevada	30
8	New Jersey	22	32	North Carolina	30
8	Wisconsin	22	32	Alabama	30
11	California	23	32	Tennessee	30
11	New York	23	38	Georgia	31
11	Vermont	23	38	Kansas	31
11	Virginia	23	38	West Virginia	31
11	Washington	23	41	Arizona	32
16	Colorado	24	42	Arkansas	33
16	Connecticut	24	42	Montana	33
16	North Dakota	24	42	New Mexico	33
19	Maryland	25	43	Alabama	36
19	Ohio	25	43	Louisiana	36
19	Utah	25	43	South Dakota	36
23	Illinois	26	43	Wyoming	36
23	Michigan	26	49	South Carolina	39
24	Kentucky	27	50	Mississippi	41
25	Nebraska	28	51	District of Columbia	58
26	Florida	29			

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	26	27	West Virginia	63
2	New Hampshire	33	28	Illinois	64
3	Massachusetts	34	28	Maryland	64
4	New Jersey	36	30	Indiana	65
5	Connecticut	40	31	Texas	68
6	New York	41	32	North Carolina	71
7	Delaware	42	33	Kentucky	73
8	Ohio	43	34	Oklahoma	74
9	Hawaii	46	35	South Carolina	75
9	Vermont	46	35	South Dakota	75
11	Maine	48	37	Missouri	76
12	Washington	50	37	Nevada	76
13	Minnesota	52	39	Kansas	80
13	Wisconsin	52	40	Tennessee	81
15	Iowa	54	41	Alabama	82
15	Montana	54	41	Idaho	82
15	Pennsylvania	54	43	Georgia	83
18	Florida	56	44	Arizona	84
19	Colorado	57	45	Louisiana	85
19	Nebraska	57	46	Alaska	93
21	North Dakota	58	46	New Mexico	93
21	Oregon	58	48	Arkansas	94
23	California	59	49	Mississippi	96
23	Michigan	59	50	Wyoming	110
23	Virginia	59	51	District of Columbia	298
26	Utah	60			

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1996



National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1996



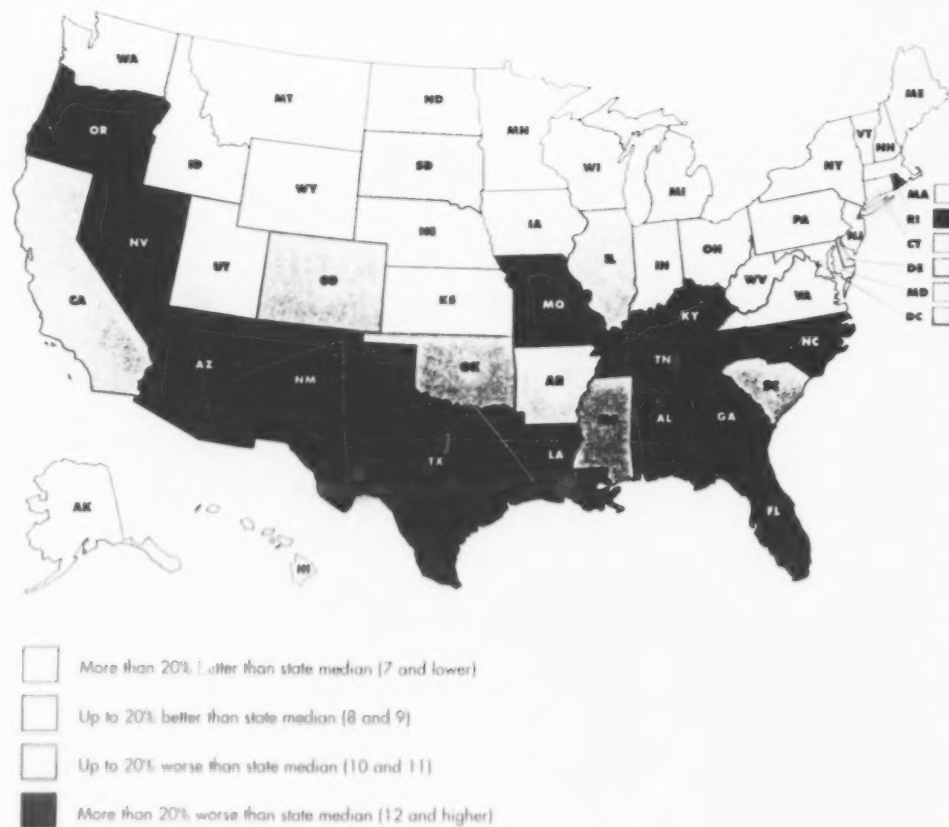
- More than 20% better than state median (23 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (24 to 29)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (30 to 35)
- More than 20% worse than state median (36 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	15	26	West Virginia	29
1	Vermont	15	28	Colorado	30
3	North Dakota	16	28	Maryland	30
4	Maine	17	28	Ohio	30
5	Minnesota	19	31	Missouri	31
6	Massachusetts	20	32	Indiana	33
7	Iowa	21	33	Illinois	36
7	Montana	21	34	Florida	37
9	Nebraska	22	34	Kentucky	37
9	South Dakota	22	34	Oklahoma	37
9	Wisconsin	22	37	California	39
12	New Jersey	23	38	Tennessee	40
13	Connecticut	24	39	Delaware	41
13	Pennsylvania	24	39	North Carolina	41
13	Utah	24	39	South Carolina	41
16	Wyoming	25	42	Nevada	42
17	Alaska	26	43	Louisiana	43
17	Idaho	26	44	Alabama	45
17	New York	26	44	Arkansas	45
17	Washington	26	44	Georgia	45
21	Rhode Island	27	47	New Mexico	46
22	Hawaii	28	48	Arizona	49
22	Kansas	28	48	Texas	49
22	Michigan	28	50	Mississippi	52
22	Virginia	28	51	District of Columbia	79
26	Oregon	29			

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Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Wisconsin	4	22	Washington	9
2	Connecticut	5	23	West Virginia	9
2	Hawaii	5	29	California	10
2	Iowa	5	29	Colorado	10
2	North Dakota	5	29	Delaware	10
6	Indiana	6	29	Illinois	10
6	Kansas	6	29	Oklahoma	10
6	New Hampshire	6	29	South Dakota	10
6	New Jersey	6	35	District of Columbia	11
10	Maine	7			
10	Maryland	7	35	Mississippi	11
10	Massachusetts	7	35	South Carolina	11
10	Minnesota	7	38	Alabama	12
10	Montana	7	38	Florida	12
10	Vermont	7	38	Louisiana	12
16	Michigan	8	38	Missouri	12
16	Nebraska	8	38	North Carolina	12
16	Pennsylvania	8	38	Oregon	12
16	Utah	8	38	Rhode Island	12
16	Virginia	8	43	Georgia	13
16	Wyoming	8	43	New Mexico	13
22	Alaska	9	43	Tennessee	13
22	Arkansas	9	43	Texas	13
22	Idaho	9	49	Kentucky	14
22	New York	9	50	Arizona	16
22	Ohio	9	51	Nevada	17

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1996*



* Three-year average of data from 1995 through 1997

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National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1996*

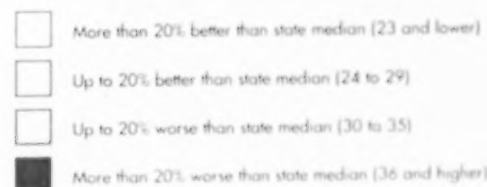


Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	4	22	North Carolina	9
1	Wisconsin	4	22	Ohio	9
3	Iowa	5	22	Oklahoma	9
3	Minnesota	5	22	Pennsylvania	9
3	New Hampshire	5	22	Rhode Island	9
6	Connecticut	6	22	South Carolina	9
6	Kansas	6	33	Alabama	10
6	Nebraska	6	33	Alaska	10
6	New Jersey	6	33	Georgia	10
6	South Dakota	6	33	Hawaii	10
11	Delaware	7	33	New York	10
11	Indiana	7	33	Oregon	10
11	Maine	7	39	Arkansas	11
11	Maryland	7	39	Florida	11
11	Massachusetts	7	39	Mississippi	11
11	Michigan	7	39	Nevada	11
11	Utah	7	43	Arizona	12
11	Virginia	7	43	Kentucky	12
19	Montana	8	43	Texas	12
19	Vermont	8	43	Washington	12
19	Wyoming	8	47	Louisiana	13
22	California	9	47	Tennessee	13
22	Colorado	9	47	West Virginia	13
22	Idaho	9	50	New Mexico	14
22	Illinois	9	51	District of Columbia	17
23	Missouri	9			

* Three-year average of data from 1994 through 1996

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	17	25	Connecticut	29
2	Iowa	18	25	Georgia	29
2	Utah	18	25	Montana	29
4	North Dakota	19	25	Ohio	29
5	Colorado	21	25	Oklahoma	29
5	Kansas	21	25	Tennessee	29
5	Minnesota	21	25	Texas	29
5	Wyoming	21	34	Alabama	30
9	Indiana	22	34	Hawaii	30
9	South Dakota	22	34	Illinois	30
9	Wisconsin	22	37	Michigan	31
12	New Hampshire	23	37	South Carolina	31
13	Virginia	24	37	Washington	31
14	Maryland	25	40	Arizona	32
14	Nevada	25	40	Rhode Island	32
14	Vermont	25	42	Florida	33
17	Delaware	26	42	Kentucky	33
17	New Jersey	26	42	Oregon	33
17	North Carolina	26	43	California	35
20	Maine	27	43	New Mexico	35
20	Missouri	27	43	New York	35
22	Idaho	28	48	Mississippi	36
22	Massachusetts	28	49	Louisiana	39
22	Pennsylvania	28	50	West Virginia	40
25	Alaska	29	51	District of Columbia	56
25	Arkansas	29			

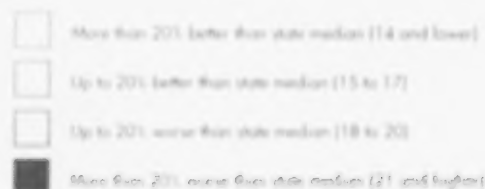
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1996*



*Five-year average of data from 1994 through 1998

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty: 1996*



*Percentages of data from 1994 through 1996

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	10	33	South Dakota	17
1	New Hampshire	10	38	Idaho	18
1	Utah	10	38	Pennsylvania	18
4	Colorado	11	39	Georgia	19
8	Nebraska	12	39	Illinois	19
6	Indiana	13	39	Michigan	19
6	Iowa	13	39	Montana	19
6	North Dakota	13	39	North Carolina	19
6	Vermont	13	39	Ohio	19
6	Wisconsin	13	39	Tennessee	22
11	Delaware	14	37	Arkansas	23
11	Maine	14	37	Oklahoma	23
11	Minnesota	14	39	Alabama	24
11	Nevada	14	39	Florida	24
11	New Jersey	14	39	South Carolina	24
11	Wyoming	14	43	Kentucky	25
17	Hawaii	15	43	New York	25
17	Kansas	15	43	Texas	25
17	Maryland	15	43	West Virginia	25
17	Virginia	15	44	Arizona	26
17	Washington	15	44	California	26
22	Massachusetts	16	48	Mississippi	30
22	Connecticut	17	48	New Mexico	30
22	Missouri	17	50	Louisiana	32
22	Oregon	17	51	District of Columbia	41
22	Rhode Island	17			

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	14	30	Texas	26
2	Idaho	19	30	Washington	26
2	North Dakota	19	30	Connecticut	27
4	Colorado	22	30	Illinois	27
4	Indiana	22	30	Kansas	27
4	Nebraska	22	30	Nevada	27
4	New Jersey	22	30	Oklahoma	27
8	Iowa	23	30	Oregon	27
8	Maine	23	35	Arizona	28
8	Minnesota	23	35	Arkansas	28
8	South Dakota	23	35	Georgia	28
8	Wisconsin	23	35	Michigan	28
13	Montana	24	35	Rhode Island	28
13	New Hampshire	24	40	North Carolina	29
13	Pennsylvania	24	40	Tennessee	29
13	Vermont	24	40	Virginia	29
17	Kentucky	25	43	Alabama	31
17	West Virginia	25	43	Delaware	31
17	Wyoming	25	43	Florida	31
20	Alaska	26	43	South Carolina	31
20	California	26	47	New Mexico	32
20	Hawaii	26	47	New York	32
20	Maryland	26	49	Louisiana	35
20	Massachusetts	26	49	Mississippi	35
20	Missouri	26	51	District of Columbia	62
20	Ohio	26			

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1996*



* Data are based on data from 1990 through 1995.

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STATE PROFILES

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Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,071,700	1,119,700	4%
White*	698,600	735,700	5%
Black*	347,900	358,600	3%
Hispanic	13,600	12,200	-10%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7,900	9,900	25%
Native American*	3,800	3,200	-16%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	15%	14%	-7%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	40%	55%	20%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	86%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	44%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$55,400	\$59,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	33%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	12%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Alabama	213
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Alabama	1,404
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Alabama	17%
United States	14%

National Composite Rank [47]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank in 1996 (out of 1996 figures)
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	16		STATE 8.0 NATIONAL 6.8	9.3 7.4	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		17	STATE 12.6 NATIONAL 10.6	10.5 7.3	[49]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		3	STATE 37 NATIONAL 34	36 26	[45]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	12		STATE 73 NATIONAL 63	82 62	[41]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	7		STATE 42 NATIONAL 31	45 34	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		20	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		29	STATE 14 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[35]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		25	STATE 40 NATIONAL 33	30 30	[34]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		23	STATE 31 NATIONAL 21	24 20	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	41		STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	31 27	[43]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 100

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	188,300	212,500	13%
White*	122,400	127,600	4%
Black*	6,900	9,300	35%
Hispanic	8,400	13,000	55%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	8,400	24,400	190%
Native American*	42,200	38,100	-10%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	32%	30%	-6%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	32%	46%	44%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997	77%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$49,000	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	3%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Alaska	364
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Alaska	3,332
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Alaska	7%
United States	14%

N.A. - Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank (Number of States and DC in 1996)
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	12		STATE 4.9 NATIONAL 6.8	5.5 7.4	[3]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		33	STATE 10.8 NATIONAL 10.6	7.2 7.3	[24]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		46	STATE 56 NATIONAL 34	30 26	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		11	STATE 105 NATIONAL 63	93 62	[46]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	0		STATE 26 NATIONAL 31	26 34	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	10		STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		23	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[33]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		38	STATE 47 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		17	STATE 12 NATIONAL 21	10 20	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	18		STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,278,100	1,374,700	8%
White*	723,600	723,600	0%
Black*	45,500	50,100	1%
Hispanic	392,400	473,600	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	24,700	28,500	1%
Native American*	93,800	99,000	6%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	15%	11%	-27%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	44%	45%	2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	74%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	47%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$32,100	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	30%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	11%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Arizona	470
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Arizona	3,846
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Arizona	16%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996	Trend Data	National Rank
	W O R S E B E T T E R	1985 1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	8	STATE 6.2 NATIONAL 6.8	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996	22	STATE 9.7 NATIONAL 10.6	[30]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	20	STATE 40 NATIONAL 34	[41]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	1	STATE 85 NATIONAL 63	[44]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	26	STATE 39 NATIONAL 31	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	6	STATE 17 NATIONAL 11	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	9	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	[43]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996	0	STATE 32 NATIONAL 33	[40]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	24	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	[46]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	27	STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	[35]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	CHANGE
Total	662,700	651,500	-2%
White*	494,800	494,100	0%
Black*	141,500	134,300	-5%
Hispanic	17,700	13,200	-25%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,100	5,700	12%
Native American*	3,700	4,200	14%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	21%	20%	-5%
	1995	1996	CHANGE
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	47%	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	77%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	32%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$30,200	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	35%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	9%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Arkansas	293
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Arkansas	2,148
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

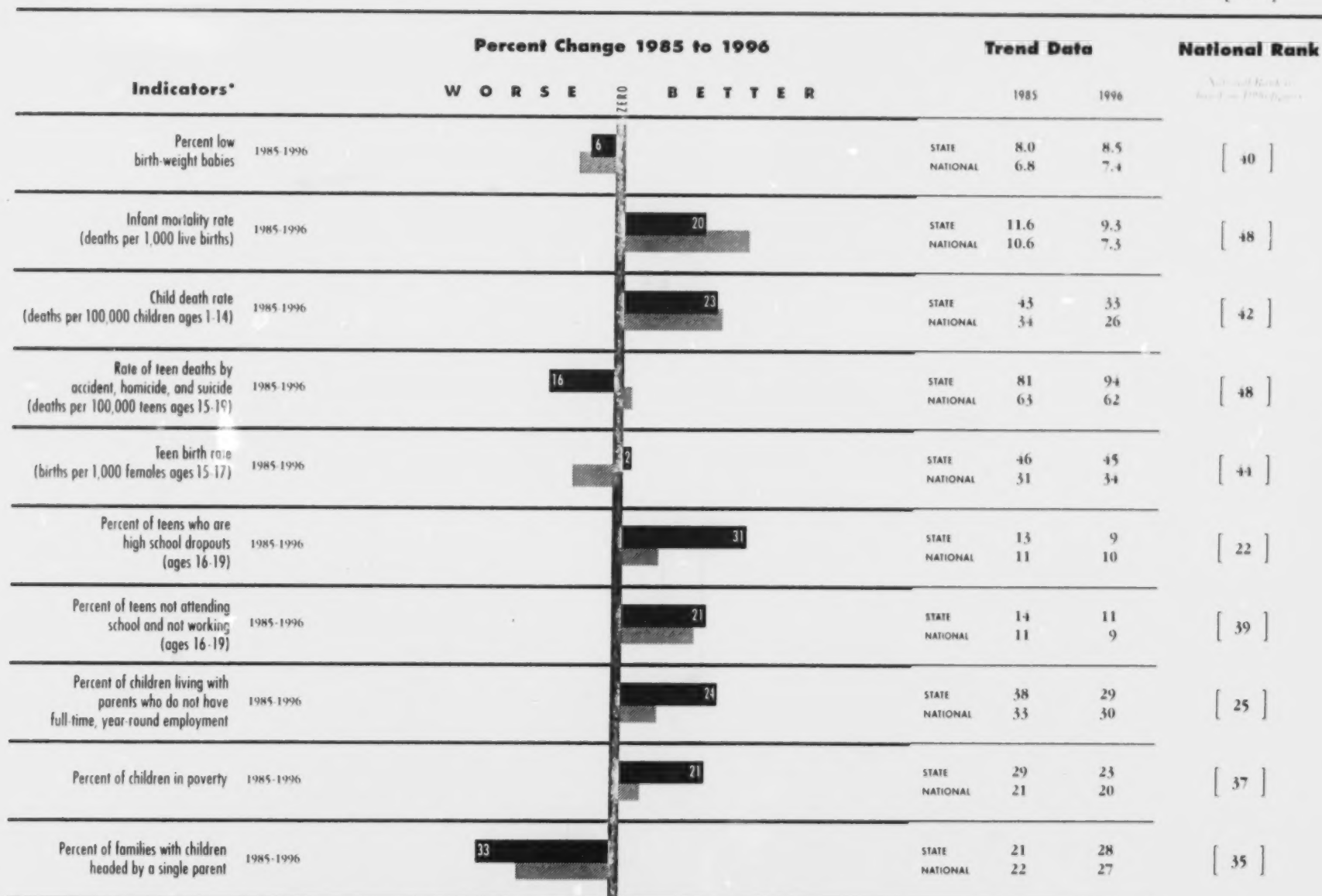
- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Arkansas	16%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [43]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	8,951,700	9,945,900	11%
White*	5,697,100	5,292,400	-11%
Black*	633,800	642,000	1%
Hispanic	3,591,400	4,599,600	28%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	982,200	1,372,000	40%
Native American*	47,200	39,900	-15%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	42%	43%	2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	59%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	36%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$39,000	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	26%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	9%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

California	611
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

California	2,250
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

California	17%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996		2	STATE 6.0 NATIONAL 6.8	6.1 7.4	[10]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		38	STATE 9.5 NATIONAL 10.6	5.9 7.3	[9]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		30	STATE 33 NATIONAL 34	23 26	[11]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		14	STATE 69 NATIONAL 63	59 62	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	26		STATE 31 NATIONAL 31	39 34	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		9	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		25	STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		3	STATE 36 NATIONAL 33	35 30	[45]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	24		STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	26 20	[46]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996		13	STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,015,500	1,077,600	6%
White*	735,100	752,400	2%
Black*	45,800	59,300	29%
Hispanic	202,600	221,600	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	24,700	34,000	38%
Native American*	7,300	10,300	41%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

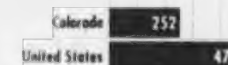
	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	25%	18%	-28%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	32%	31%	-3%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	74%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$46,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	40%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

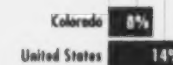


Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



National Composite Rank [16]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures)
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	14		STATE 7.7 NATIONAL 6.8	8.8 7.4	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		30	STATE 9.4 NATIONAL 10.6	6.6 7.3	[18]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		25	STATE 32 NATIONAL 34	24 26	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		14	STATE 66 NATIONAL 63	57 62	[19]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	11		STATE 27 NATIONAL 31	30 34	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	25		STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		10	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		32	STATE 31 NATIONAL 33	21 30	[5]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		27	STATE 15 NATIONAL 21	11 20	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	4		STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	22 27	[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 196

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	792,200	776,500	-2%
White*	589,600	559,300	-9%
Black*	85,800	96,500	12%
Hispanic	94,200	113,900	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	21,000	25,500	21%
Native American*	1,600	1,500	-19%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	18%	16%	-11%
	1995	1996	% CHANGE
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	25%	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	87%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	18%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$54,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	7%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Connecticut	468
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Connecticut	2,289
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Connecticut	14%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	9		STATE 6.6 NATIONAL 6.8	7.2 7.4	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		36	STATE 10.0 NATIONAL 10.6	6.4 7.3	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	4		STATE 23 NATIONAL 34	24 26	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		18	STATE 49 NATIONAL 63	40 62	[5]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	26		STATE 19 NATIONAL 31	24 34	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		44	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	5 10	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		0	STATE 6 NATIONAL 11	6 9	[6]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996	7		STATE 27 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	42		STATE 12 NATIONAL 21	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	29		STATE 21 NATIONAL 22	27 27	[29]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 109

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	177,400	191,200	8%
White*	122,600	130,200	6%
Black*	42,100	46,200	10%
Hispanic	8,500	10,000	18%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	3,700	4,400	19%
Native American*	600	400	-33%

*Non Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	20%	15%	-25%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	31%	32%	3%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	43%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$41,400	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Delaware	747
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Delaware	2,809
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Delaware	10%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	16		STATE 7.3 NATIONAL 6.8	8.5 7.4	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		49	STATE 14.8 NATIONAL 10.6	7.6 7.3	[30]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		53	STATE 43 NATIONAL 34	20 26	[4]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		16	STATE 50 NATIONAL 63	42 62	[7]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	24		STATE 33 NATIONAL 31	41 34	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	0		STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		13	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	7 9	[11]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		13	STATE 30 NATIONAL 33	26 30	[17]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		18	STATE 17 NATIONAL 21	14 20	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	35		STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	31 27	[43]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	107,200	129,500	21%
White*	13,500	27,100	101%
Black*	81,300	85,100	5%
Hispanic	9,400	13,800	47%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,800	3,400	21%
Native American*	100	200	100%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	4%	4%	0%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year-olds who were immunized: 1997	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	72%	59%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	56%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$26,700	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	15%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	21%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

District of Columbia N.A.

United States 471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

District of Columbia N.A.

United States 2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

District of Columbia 39%

United States 14%

N.A. = Not Available

District of Columbia



National Composite Rank [51]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank (National Rank 1 is Best and 1996 is Worst)
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	8		STATE 13.3 NATIONAL 6.8	14.3 7.4	[51]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		28	STATE 20.8 NATIONAL 10.6	14.9 7.3	[51]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	81		STATE 32 NATIONAL 34	58 26	[51]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	562		STATE 45 NATIONAL 63	298 62	[51]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	49		STATE 53 NATIONAL 31	79 34	[51]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		21	STATE 14 NATIONAL 11	11 10	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	13		STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	17 9	[51]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996	14		STATE 49 NATIONAL 33	56 30	[51]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	21		STATE 33 NATIONAL 21	40 20	[51]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	19		STATE 52 NATIONAL 22	62 27	[51]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	3,471,300	3,563,000	3%
White*	2,100,000	1,997,400	-5%
Black*	742,800	757,300	2%
Hispanic	552,900	733,600	33%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	64,600	66,400	3%
Native American*	11,000	8,300	-25%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	16%	13%	-19%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	45%	43%	-4%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	46%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$34,900	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	31%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	12%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Florida	N.A.
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Florida	N.A.
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Florida	17%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [40]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996	Trend Data	National Rank
	W O R S E 0 B E T T E R	1985 1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	5	STATE 7.5 NATIONAL 6.8	[35]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996	34	STATE 11.3 NATIONAL 10.6	[28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	31	STATE 42 NATIONAL 34	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	20	STATE 70 NATIONAL 63	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	0	STATE 37 NATIONAL 31	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	20	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	0	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	[39]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996	6	STATE 35 NATIONAL 33	[42]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	14	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	24	STATE 25 NATIONAL 22	[43]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,987,800	2,154,800	8%
White*	1,196,600	1,255,600	5%
Black*	679,300	779,600	15%
Hispanic	70,800	70,900	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	37,400	45,400	21%
Native American*	3,600	3,200	-11%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1993-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	14%	12%	-14%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	47%	46%	-2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	32%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$38,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	37%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	9%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Georgia	312
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Georgia	1,799
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Georgia	13%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	O R S E	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996		5	STATE 8.1 NATIONAL 6.8	8.5 7.4	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		28	STATE 12.7 NATIONAL 10.6	9.2 7.3	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		16	STATE 37 NATIONAL 34	31 26	[38]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		15	STATE 72 NATIONAL 63	83 62	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		2	STATE 44 NATIONAL 31	45 34	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		7	STATE 14 NATIONAL 11	13 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		23	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[33]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment 1985-1996		19	STATE 36 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		24	STATE 25 NATIONAL 21	19 20	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996		12	STATE 25 NATIONAL 22	28 27	[35]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	302,600	353,900	17%
White*	72,500	67,700	-7%
Black*	8,200	6,000	-27%
Hispanic	34,300	45,500	33%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	186,200	233,400	25%
Native American*	1,400	1,300	-7%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	16%	11%	-31%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	55%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	40%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$44,300	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	40%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	3%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Hawaii	361
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Hawaii	3,121
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Hawaii	12%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [13]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	12		STATE 6.5 NATIONAL 6.8	7.3 7.4	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		34	STATE 8.8 NATIONAL 10.6	5.8 7.3	[8]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		19	STATE 26 NATIONAL 34	21 26	[6]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	0		STATE 46 NATIONAL 63	46 62	[9]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	22		STATE 23 NATIONAL 31	28 34	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	0		STATE 5 NATIONAL 11	5 10	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	9		STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[33]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment 1985-1996	21		STATE 38 NATIONAL 33	30 30	[34]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	12		STATE 17 NATIONAL 21	15 20	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	24		STATE 21 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	351,400	399,600	14%
White*	306,500	357,900	10%
Black*	1,200	2,100	75%
Hispanic	35,400	47,000	33%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,700	5,500	49%
Native American*	4,400	7,100	61%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE		STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	25%	24%	-4%	Percent of children without health insurance: 1996	15%	14%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	37%	36%	-3%	Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public sector health insurance: 1996	21%	25%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$37,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	46%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Idaho	230
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Idaho	4,083
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Idaho	8%
United States	14%

N.A.=Not Available

National Composite Rank [23]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies (1985-1996)	5		STATE 5.5 NATIONAL 6.8	5.8 7.4	[6]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (1985-1996)		29	STATE 10.4 NATIONAL 10.6	7.4 7.5	[26]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) (1985-1996)		17	STATE 35 NATIONAL 34	29 26	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) (1985-1996)	8		STATE 76 NATIONAL 63	82 62	[41]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) (1985-1996)	8		STATE 24 NATIONAL 31	26 34	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) (1985-1996)		18	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) (1985-1996)		10	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment (1985-1996)		7	STATE 30 NATIONAL 33	28 30	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (1985-1996)		14	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	18 20	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent (1985-1996)	19		STATE 16 NATIONAL 22	19 27	[2]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 146.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	3,174,200	3,151,800	-1%
White*	2,038,100	1,897,700	-7%
Black*	592,600	617,100	4%
Hispanic	437,300	506,600	16%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	102,000	126,200	24%
Native American*	4,300	4,200	-2%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	17%	14%	-18%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	35%	40%	14%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$44,100	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	29%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	9%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Illinois	N.A.
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Illinois	N.A.
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Illinois	15%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	11		STATE 7.2 NATIONAL 6.8	8.0 7.4	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		26	STATE 11.7 NATIONAL 10.6	8.6 7.3	[42]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		19	STATE 32 NATIONAL 34	26 26	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	23		STATE 52 NATIONAL 63	64 62	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	13		STATE 32 NATIONAL 31	36 34	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	11		STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		18	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment 1985-1996		12	STATE 34 NATIONAL 33	30 30	[34]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		14	STATE 22 NATIONAL 21	19 20	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	17		STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	27 27	[29]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,497,500	1,524,300	2%
White*	1,280,800	1,290,500	1%
Black*	151,600	161,900	7%
Hispanic	48,000	49,500	3%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	13,900	19,400	40%
Native American*	3,100	3,000	-3%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	39%	36%	-8%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997

STATE	NATIONAL
74%	78%

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	39%

Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	28%

Median income of families with children: 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
\$39,100	\$39,700

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
50%	54%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
4%	9%

Percent of children without health insurance: 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
11%	14%

Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public sector health insurance: 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
16%	25%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Indiana	375
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Indiana	1,932
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Indiana	9%
United States	14%

N.A.=Not Available

National Composite Rank [15]

Indicators*	1985-1996	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data	National Rank
		W O R S E	B E T T E R		
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1996	19		STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1996		20	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1996		12	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 34	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1996	3		STATE: 63 NATIONAL: 63	[30]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1996	6		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1996		45	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1996		47	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	[11]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1985-1996		31	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 33	[9]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1996		32	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1996	0		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	[4]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	725,300	690,800	-5%
White*	672,400	629,300	-6%
Black*	18,200	22,300	23%
Hispanic	20,400	20,400	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	11,700	15,600	33%
Native American*	2,600	3,100	19%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	29%	-12%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	34%	34%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	50%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$41,300	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	54%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	4%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Iowa	205
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Iowa	1,865
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Iowa	7%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	25		STATE NATIONAL	5.1 6.8 6.4 7.4	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		26	STATE NATIONAL	9.5 10.6 7.0 7.3	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	4		STATE NATIONAL	28 34 29 26	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		17	STATE NATIONAL	65 63 54 62	[15]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	11		STATE NATIONAL	19 31 21 34	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		17	STATE NATIONAL	6 11 5 10	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		38	STATE NATIONAL	8 11 5 9	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		36	STATE NATIONAL	28 33 18 30	[2]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		35	STATE NATIONAL	20 21 13 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	21		STATE NATIONAL	19 22 23 27	[8]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 100

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	687,900	699,900	2%
White*	570,400	558,900	-2%
Black*	47,200	59,800	27%
Hispanic	51,300	57,000	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	15,500	16,700	26%
Native American*	5,800	7,500	29%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	18%	18%	0%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	52%	51%	-3%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	29%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	19%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$40,200	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	46%	54%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Kansas N.A.	
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Kansas N.A.	
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Kansas	8%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [18]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	13		STATE 6.1 NATIONAL 6.8	6.9 7.4	[19]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		11	STATE 9.3 NATIONAL 10.6	8.3 7.3	[37]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		21	STATE 39 NATIONAL 34	31 26	[38]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	19		STATE 67 NATIONAL 63	80 62	[39]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		0	STATE 28 NATIONAL 31	28 34	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		23	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	6 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		25	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	6 9	[6]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		13	STATE 24 NATIONAL 33	21 30	[5]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		0	STATE 15 NATIONAL 21	15 20	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	69		STATE 16 NATIONAL 22	27 27	[29]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 100.

■ Flatlined bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	961,200	951,300	-1%
White*	860,200	844,600	-2%
Black*	83,000	86,100	4%
Hispanic	9,700	10,700	10%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7,000	8,400	20%
Native American*	1,200	1,500	25%

*Non Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	31%	-6%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	N.A.	42%	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	26%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$33,900	\$39,700
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	12%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Kentucky N.A.

United States 421

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Kentucky N.A.

United States 2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Kentucky 17%

United States 14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [41]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996	Trend Data	National Rank
	W O R S E B E T T E R	1985 1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	13	STATE 7.0 NATIONAL 6.8	[35]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996	33	STATE 11.2 NATIONAL 10.6	[28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	7	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	[24]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	9	STATE 6.7 NATIONAL 6.5	[33]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	8	STATE 40 NATIONAL 31	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	8	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	[49]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	20	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	[43]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996	8	STATE 36 NATIONAL 33	[42]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	4	STATE 24 NATIONAL 21	[42]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	32	STATE 19 NATIONAL 22	[17]

* See Definitions on Policy Sources, page 166.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,190,900	1,204,200	1%
White*	669,500	647,100	-3%
Black*	468,000	497,000	6%
Hispanic	51,400	54,500	10%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	16,500	20,800	26%
Native American*	5,600	4,800	-14%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	11%	10%	-9%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	55%	50%	-6%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997	77%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	59%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	36%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$31,500	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	28%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	16%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Louisiana	485
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Louisiana	2,874
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

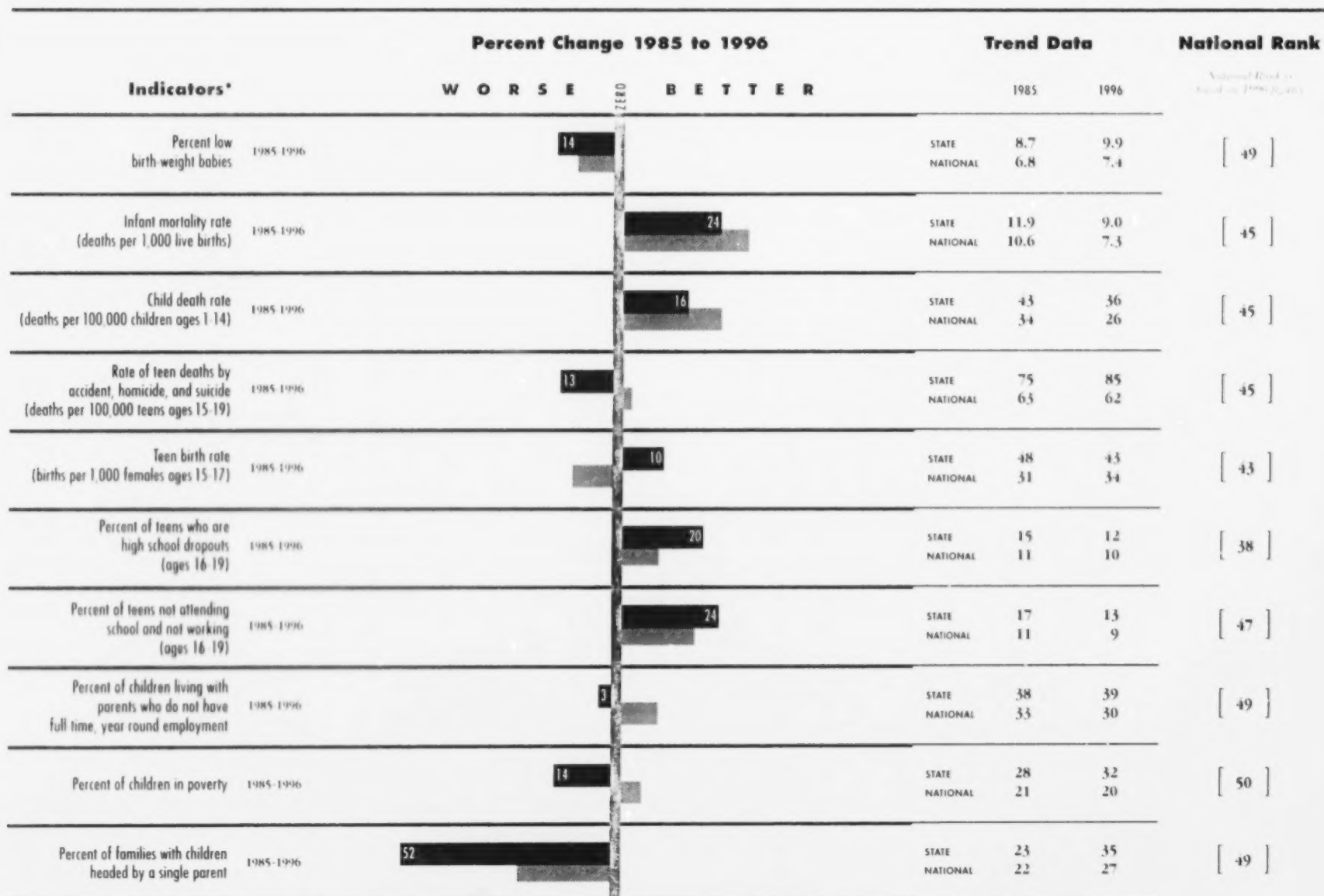
Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Louisiana	22%
United States	14%

National Composite Rank [49]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	297,300	283,800	-5%
White*	288,700	274,000	-5%
Black*	1,500	1,200	-20%
Hispanic	2,700	3,600	33%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,600	3,400	31%
Native American*	1,800	1,600	-11%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	37%	35%	-11%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	N.A.	41%	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	87%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	16%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$37,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	45%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	6%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Maine	166
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Maine	3,428
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Maine	8%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [6]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	16		STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 6.8	5.9 7.4	[9]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		52	STATE 9.1 NATIONAL 10.6	4.4 7.3	[1]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		24	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	22 26	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	6		STATE 51 NATIONAL 63	48 62	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		23	STATE 22 NATIONAL 31	17 34	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		30	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	7 10	[10]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		30	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	7 9	[11]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		10	STATE 30 NATIONAL 33	27 30	[20]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		7	STATE 15 NATIONAL 21	14 20	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	28		STATE 18 NATIONAL 22	23 27	[8]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	CHANGE
Total	1,268,000	1,333,300	5%
White	704,000	762,500	8%
Black	403,700	448,000	11%
Hispanic	56,700	78,400	39%
Asian and Pacific Islander	52,200	64,700	24%
Native American	5,000	5,000	-12%

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	19%	14%	-52%
	1995	1996	% CHANGE
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	52%	54%	4%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized 1997	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level 1998	49%	49%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level 1998	28%	28%
Median income of families with children 1996	\$51,200	\$49,700
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony 1996	62%	54%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) 1996	7%	19%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1996

Maryland	727
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1996

Maryland	2,850
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk"

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high risk" families based on definition above 1996

Maryland	12%
United States	14%

Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [24]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996			Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1994 figures
	W	O	R	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996			13	STATE 7.6 NATIONAL 6.8	8.6 7.4	[43]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996			29	STATE 11.9 NATIONAL 10.6	8.5 7.3	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996			22	STATE 32 NATIONAL 34	25 26	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996			14	STATE 56 NATIONAL 63	64 62	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996			3	STATE 29 NATIONAL 31	30 34	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			13	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	7 10	[10]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			22	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	7 9	[11]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996			7	STATE 27 NATIONAL 33	25 30	[14]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996			15	STATE 13 NATIONAL 21	15 20	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996			8	STATE 24 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 160

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,451,400	1,488,000	3%
White*	1,138,500	1,085,700	-5%
Black*	108,100	118,900	10%
Hispanic	138,100	189,700	37%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	63,700	91,300	43%
Native American*	3,000	2,300	-23%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	51%	23%	-26%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	21%	21%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	87%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	20%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$47,800	\$49,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	37%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	7%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Massachusetts	487
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Massachusetts	1,017
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Massachusetts	12%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures)
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	10		STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.4 7.4	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		45	STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 10.6	5.0 7.3	[2]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		32	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	17 26	[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		33	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	34 62	[3]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	18		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 31	20 34	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		13	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	7 10	[10]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	17		STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	7 9	[11]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment 1985-1996	0		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 33	28 30	[22]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	14		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	16 20	[22]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	18		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	2,504,800	2,455,300	-2%
White*	1,921,900	1,817,900	-5%
Black*	429,800	473,000	10%
Hispanic	93,100	96,200	3%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	43,500	52,400	20%
Native American*	16,600	15,900	-4%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	24%	22%	-8%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	33%	39%	18%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	77%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$43,800	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	8%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Michigan	285
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Michigan	1,564
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

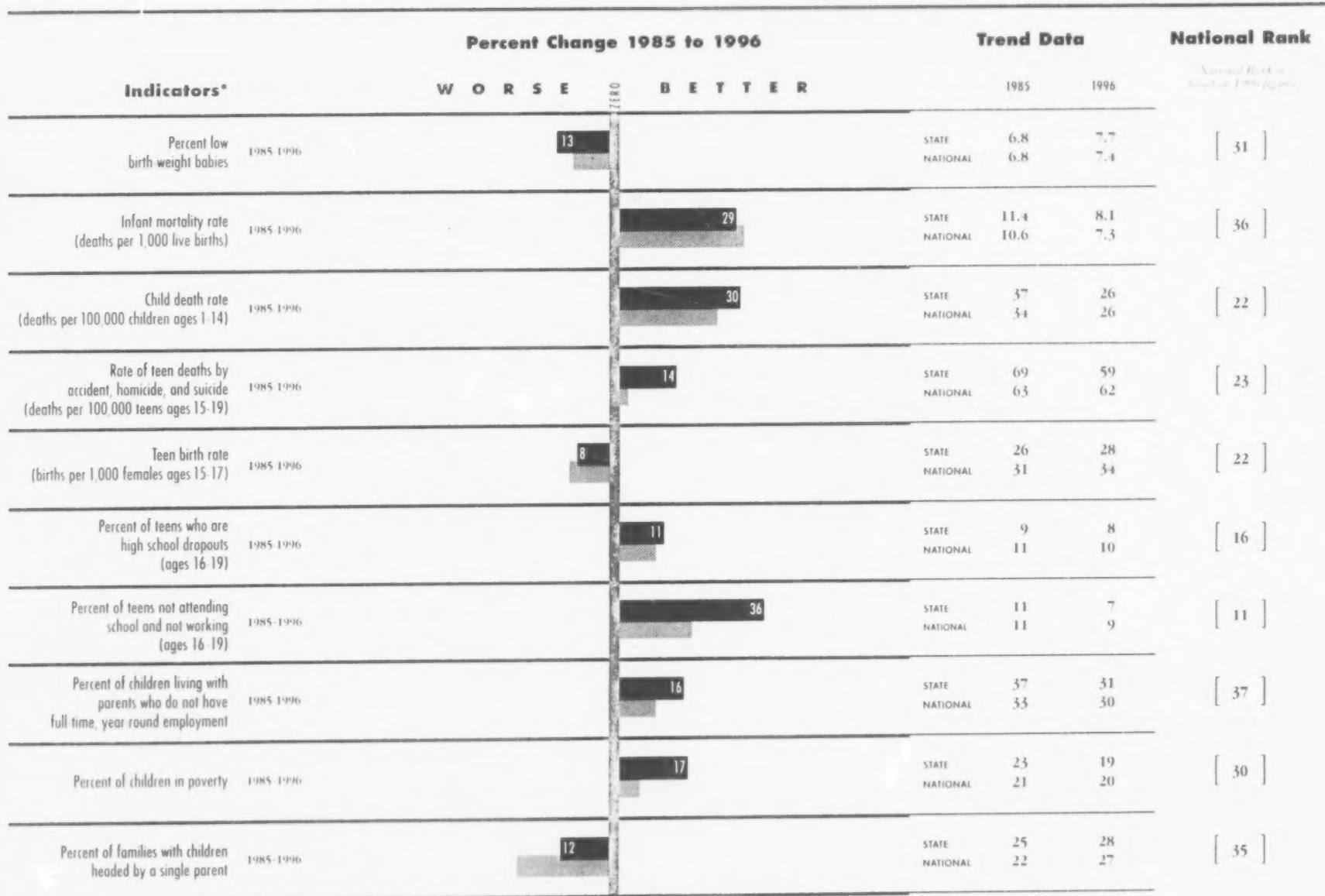
- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Michigan	14%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [30]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 160

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,250,700	1,216,400	-3%
White*	1,097,200	1,022,100	-7%
Black*	49,300	62,900	28%
Hispanic	32,600	39,900	22%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	49,200	65,300	33%
Native American*	22,500	26,200	16%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	28%	25%	-11%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	33%	33%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	19%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$48,100	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	35%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	4%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Minnesota	332
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Minnesota	3,170
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Minnesota	9%
United States	14%

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	753,000	769,400	2%
White*	397,000	408,400	3%
Black*	339,900	344,500	1%
Hispanic	6,800	6,700	-1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,700	6,900	21%
Native American*	3,600	2,900	-19%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	12%	10%	-17%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	61%	56%	-8%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$28,900	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	28%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	15%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Mississippi	265
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Mississippi	1,848
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Mississippi	21%
United States	14%

National Composite Rank [50]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank (National Rank as of 1996)
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	13		STATE 8.8 NATIONAL 6.8	9.9 7.4	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		20	STATE 15.7 NATIONAL 10.6	11.0 7.5	[50]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		13	STATE 47 NATIONAL 34	41 26	[50]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	30		STATE 74 NATIONAL 65	96 62	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		4	STATE 54 NATIONAL 31	52 34	[50]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		8	STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	11 10	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		27	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		14	STATE 42 NATIONAL 33	36 30	[48]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		12	STATE 34 NATIONAL 21	30 20	[48]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	40		STATE 25 NATIONAL 22	35 27	[49]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 186

■ Patterned bars indicate national change; ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,406,400	1,589,800	-1%
White*	1,155,000	1,115,700	-3%
Black*	211,200	215,800	7%
Hispanic	28,200	32,200	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	16,400	20,000	22%
Native American*	5,000	6,100	22%

*Non Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	26%	25%	-4%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	42%	43%	2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$38,500	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	7%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Missouri	340
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Missouri	2,316
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Missouri	10%
United States	14%

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1995 figures
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	12		STATE 6.7 NATIONAL 6.8	7.5 7.4	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		25	STATE 10.2 NATIONAL 10.6	7.6 7.3	[30]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		3	STATE 31 NATIONAL 34	30 26	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	12		STATE 68 NATIONAL 63	76 62	[37]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		3	STATE 32 NATIONAL 31	31 34	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	50		STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		10	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		7	STATE 29 NATIONAL 33	27 30	[20]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		15	STATE 20 NATIONAL 21	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	37		STATE 19 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 109.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	229,500	242,500	6%
White*	199,000	203,500	2%
Black*	800	1,000	25%
Hispanic	5,700	8,600	51%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,800	2,800	56%
Native American*	22,400	26,600	19%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-93	1995-98	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	28%	50%	7%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	58%	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	59%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	17%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$55,500	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	44%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	7%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Montana N.A.

United States 471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Montana N.A.

United States 2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Montana 9%

United States 14%

N.A. = Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	12		STATE NATIONAL	5.7 6.8	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		37	STATE NATIONAL	10.3 10.6	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		8	STATE NATIONAL	36 34	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		43	STATE NATIONAL	9.4 6.5	[15]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	5		STATE NATIONAL	22 31	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	17		STATE NATIONAL	6 11	[10]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		20	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	[19]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		6	STATE NATIONAL	31 33	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	0		STATE NATIONAL	19 21	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	20		STATE NATIONAL	20 22	[13]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 194

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	444,700	442,700	0%
White*	385,400	376,100	-2%
Black*	21,900	26,100	19%
Hispanic	26,900	24,900	-7%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	6,900	8,800	28%
Native American*	5,600	6,700	20%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	29%	25%	-14%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	29%	30%	3%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997

STATE	NATIONAL
77%	78%

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	59%

Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	28%

Median income of families with children: 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
\$40,600	\$39,700

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
42%	34%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996

STATE	NATIONAL
5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Nebraska	163
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Nebraska	3,484
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Nebraska	7%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank as Based on 1996 figures	
	W	BETTER	1985	1996		
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	19		STATE NATIONAL	5.3 6.8	6.3 7.4	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		9	STATE NATIONAL	9.6 10.6	8.7 7.3	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	12		STATE NATIONAL	25 34	28 26	[25]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		7	STATE NATIONAL	61 63	57 62	[19]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		0	STATE NATIONAL	22 31	22 34	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	60		STATE NATIONAL	5 11	8 10	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		0	STATE NATIONAL	6 11	6 9	[6]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		26	STATE NATIONAL	23 33	17 30	[1]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		33	STATE NATIONAL	18 21	12 20	[5]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	29		STATE NATIONAL	17 22	22 27	[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	442,900	468,300	6%
White*	286,800	286,900	0%
Black*	57,100	41,300	-11%
Hispanic	92,800	110,300	19%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	18,700	23,200	24%
Native American*	7,400	6,600	-11%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	19%	15%	-21%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	27%	28%	4%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	73%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	47%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$41,400	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Nevada	362
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Nevada	3,174
United States	2,444

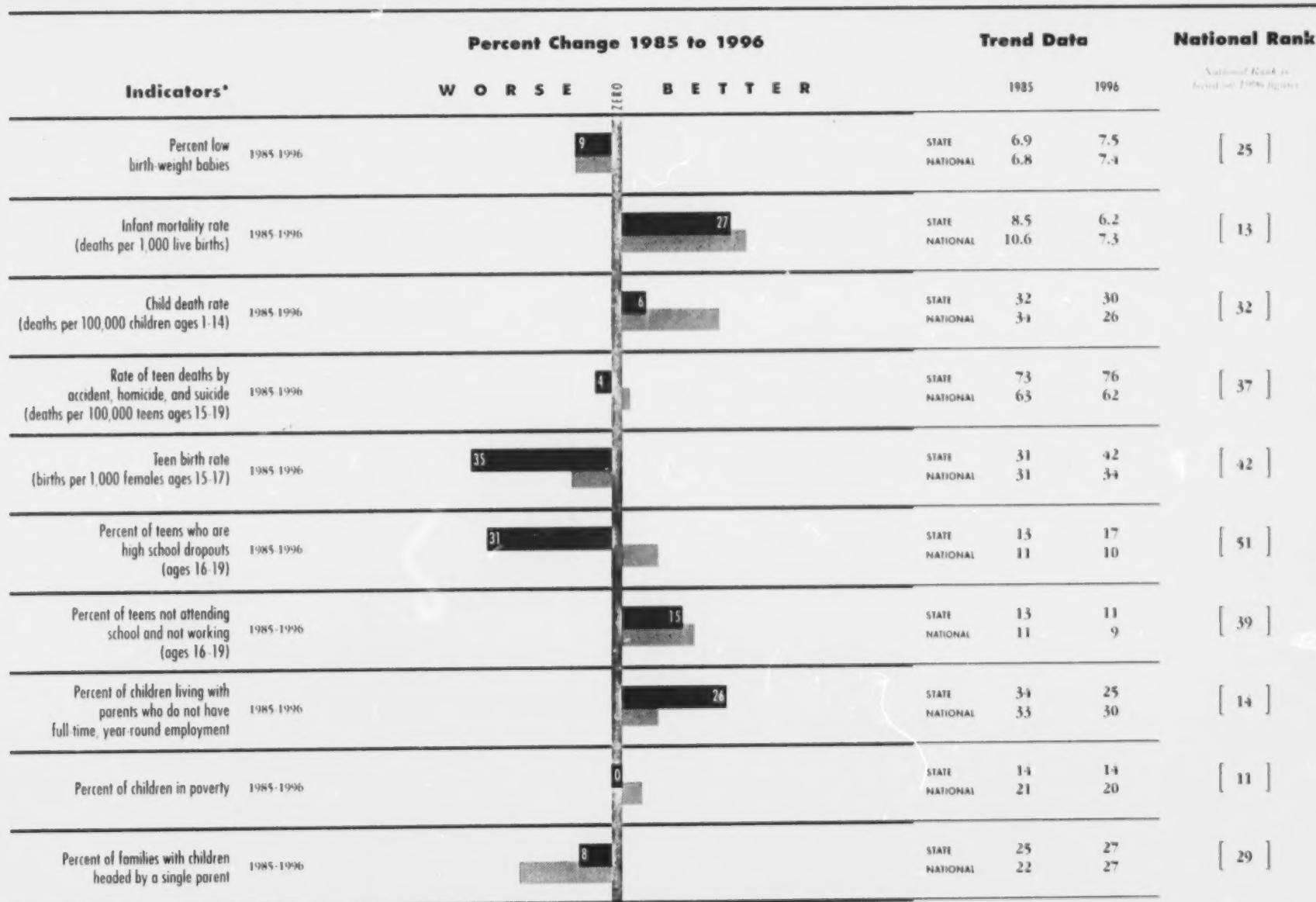
Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Nevada	8%
United States	14%



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	CHANGE
Total	296,100	303,500	2%
White*	284,100	288,700	2%
Black*	1,900	2,500	21%
Hispanic	5,800	7,000	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	3,700	4,800	30%
Native American*	600	700	17%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-1991	1995-1996	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	37%	35%	-5%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	21%	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997	85%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	25%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$45,000	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	44%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New Hampshire	119
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New Hampshire	2,180
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

New Hampshire	7%
United States	14%

N.A.=Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996		4	STATE 5.0 NATIONAL 6.8	4.8 7.4	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		46	STATE 9.3 NATIONAL 10.6	9.0 7.5	[2]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		22	STATE 23 NATIONAL 34	18 26	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		48	STATE 63 NATIONAL 63	33 62	[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		6	STATE 16 NATIONAL 31	15 34	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		45	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	6 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		29	STATE 7 NATIONAL 11	5 9	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996	15		STATE 20 NATIONAL 35	23 30	[12]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	29		STATE 8 NATIONAL 21	10 20	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	41		STATE 17 NATIONAL 22	24 27	[13]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,987,100	2,023,900	2%
White*	1,259,900	1,165,400	-8%
Black*	316,800	347,100	10%
Hispanic	295,400	365,000	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	111,000	142,300	28%
Native American*	4,000	4,000	0%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	15%	13%	-13%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	33%	33%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year-olds who were immunized: 1997	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$54,200	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	31%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	7%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New Jersey	628
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New Jersey	2,094
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

New Jersey	11%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [10]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	13		STATE 6.8 NATIONAL 6.8	7.7 7.4	[31]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		35	STATE 10.6 NATIONAL 10.6	6.9 7.3	[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		24	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	22 26	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		18	STATE 44 NATIONAL 63	36 62	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	10		STATE 21 NATIONAL 31	23 34	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		14	STATE 7 NATIONAL 11	6 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		33	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	6 9	[6]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		7	STATE 28 NATIONAL 33	26 30	[17]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		13	STATE 16 NATIONAL 21	14 20	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	10		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	22 27	[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	499,300	568,500	14%
White*	189,000	208,300	10%
Black*	8,900	10,000	12%
Hispanic	237,900	270,900	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,400	7,300	35%
Native American*	58,100	71,900	24%

*Non Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	12%	11%	-8%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	53%	47%	-11%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	77%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	48%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	30%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$29,800	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	29%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	14%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New Mexico	298
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New Mexico	2,998
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

New Mexico	18%
United States	14%

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Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	6		STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 6.8	7.5 7.4	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		42	STATE 10.6 NATIONAL 10.6	6.2 7.3	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		34	STATE 50 NATIONAL 34	33 26	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	9		STATE 102 NATIONAL 63	93 62	[46]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	10		STATE 42 NATIONAL 31	46 34	[47]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	8		STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	13 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	7		STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	14 9	[50]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996	10		STATE 39 NATIONAL 33	35 30	[45]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	7		STATE 28 NATIONAL 21	30 20	[48]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	60		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	32 27	[47]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	4,560,000	4,610,500	1%
White*	2,684,700	2,467,000	-8%
Black*	774,700	836,700	8%
Hispanic	845,800	992,000	17%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	240,100	300,900	25%
Native American*	14,700	14,100	-4%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	58%	40%	5%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$38,300	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	25%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	12%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New York	791
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

New York	1,557
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

New York	20%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [33]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	10		STATE 7.0 NATIONAL 6.8	7.7 7.4	[31]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		35	STATE 10.8 NATIONAL 10.6	7.0 7.3	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		23	STATE 30 NATIONAL 34	23 26	[11]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		9	STATE 45 NATIONAL 63	41 62	[6]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	18		STATE 22 NATIONAL 31	26 34	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	0		STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	0		STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[33]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996	3		STATE 34 NATIONAL 33	35 30	[45]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	9		STATE 23 NATIONAL 21	25 20	[42]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	19		STATE 27 NATIONAL 22	32 27	[47]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,873,400	1,934,500	3%
White*	1,253,900	1,287,200	3%
Black*	505,500	547,300	8%
Hispanic	55,100	42,400	-23%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	27,800	29,500	6%
Native American*	31,100	28,100	-10%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	21%	18%	-14%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	44%	44%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$38,400	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	37%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	7%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

North Carolina	434
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

North Carolina	1,950
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

North Carolina	13%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	10		STATE 7.9 NATIONAL 6.8	8.7 7.4	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		27	STATE 11.8 NATIONAL 10.6	9.2 7.3	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		17	STATE 36 NATIONAL 34	30 26	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	1		STATE 70 NATIONAL 63	71 62	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	14		STATE 36 NATIONAL 31	41 34	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		8	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		18	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		10	STATE 29 NATIONAL 33	26 30	[17]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		10	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	19 20	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	38		STATE 21 NATIONAL 22	29 27	[40]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

North Dakota

110

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	165,200	163,800	-1%
White*	146,500	140,800	-4%
Black*	1,100	1,300	18%
Hispanic	2,700	3,400	26%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,700	2,000	18%
Native American*	13,100	16,200	24%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	35%	30%	-9%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	23%	23%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	83%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$39,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	50%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

North Dakota	73
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

North Dakota	2,899
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

North Dakota	7%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

kids count 1999

225

226

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996			Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1996	16		STATE 4.9 NATIONAL 6.8	5.7 7.4	[5]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1996		38	STATE 8.5 NATIONAL 10.6	5.3 7.3	[5]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1996		17	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	24 26	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1996	7		STATE 54 NATIONAL 63	58 62	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1996		6	STATE 17 NATIONAL 31	16 34	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1996	0		STATE 5 NATIONAL 11	5 10	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1996		33	STATE 6 NATIONAL 11	4 9	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment	1985-1996		27	STATE 26 NATIONAL 33	19 30	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1996		19	STATE 16 NATIONAL 21	13 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1996	46		STATE 13 NATIONAL 22	19 27	[2]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 106

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	2,838,600	2,765,700	-3%
White*	2,327,000	2,225,500	-4%
Black*	408,900	431,600	6%
Hispanic	62,100	61,400	-1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	35,400	44,700	26%
Native American*	5,200	4,700	-10%

*Non Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	30%	27%	-10%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	40%	35%	-13%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$41,800	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	35%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	9%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

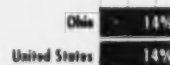


Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	14		STATE 6.6 NATIONAL 6.8	7.5 7.4	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		25	STATE 10.3 NATIONAL 10.6	7.7 7.5	[33]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		17	STATE 30 NATIONAL 34	25 26	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		16	STATE 51 NATIONAL 63	43 62	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	3		STATE 29 NATIONAL 31	30 34	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	29		STATE 7 NATIONAL 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		10	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		15	STATE 34 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	0		STATE 19 NATIONAL 21	19 20	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	30		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 116

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	878,300	852,100	-3%
White*	647,800	603,500	-7%
Black*	82,800	95,800	16%
Hispanic	48,600	50,500	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	12,100	14,800	22%
Native American*	86,900	87,500	1%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	N.A.	20%	N.A.
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	42%	41%	-2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1997	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	20%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$33,500	\$39,700
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	11%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Oklahoma	318
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Oklahoma	2,771
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Oklahoma	13%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	16		STATE 6.4 NATIONAL 6.8	7.4 7.4	[24]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		27	STATE 10.9 NATIONAL 10.6	8.5 7.3	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		29	STATE 42 NATIONAL 34	30 26	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		6	STATE 79 NATIONAL 63	74 62	[34]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		12	STATE 42 NATIONAL 31	37 34	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		9	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		25	STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		6	STATE 31 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	21		STATE 19 NATIONAL 21	23 20	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	35		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	27 27	[29]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	CHANGE
Total	810,700	821,300	1%
White*	680,100	670,900	-1%
Black*	16,500	19,000	15%
Hispanic	73,700	82,200	12%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	28,400	35,300	24%
Native American*	11,900	13,900	17%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	28%	-15%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	35%	34%	-3%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	73%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	33%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$39,200	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	43%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	6%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Oregon	313
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Oregon	3,789
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Oregon	11%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996			Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	O	R	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996			4	STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 6.8	5.3 7.4	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996			43	STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 10.6	5.6 7.3	[6]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996			0	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	29 26	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996			21	STATE 73 NATIONAL 63	58 62	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	26			STATE 23 NATIONAL 31	29 34	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	33			STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			9	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[33]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996			6	STATE 35 NATIONAL 33	33 30	[42]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996			6	STATE 18 NATIONAL 21	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	17			STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	27 27	[29]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 110

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Pennsylvania

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	2,864,100	2,845,200	-1%
White*	2,347,600	2,240,700	-5%
Black*	346,900	390,800	13%
Hispanic	111,100	136,200	23%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	54,900	73,200	33%
Native American*	3,600	4,500	19%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	27%	25%	-7%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	18%	21%	17%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$43,700	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	8%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Pennsylvania	462
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Pennsylvania	1,721
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Pennsylvania	12%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

kids count 1999

241

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	14		STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.5 7.4	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		29	STATE: 11.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.8 7.3	[35]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		32	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 34	21 26	[6]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	17		STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 65	54 62	[15]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		4	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	24 34	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	14		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		18	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996		18	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 33	28 30	[22]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		5	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	18 20	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	33		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 22	24 27	[13]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 100

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	233,700	244,300	5%
White*	190,600	179,700	-6%
Black*	12,100	16,000	32%
Hispanic	22,700	34,400	52%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	6,900	12,100	75%
Native American*	1,300	2,100	62%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE		STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	24%	-23%	Percent of children without health insurance: 1996	10%	14%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	33%	35%	6%	Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996	21%	25%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	84%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	26%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$41,700	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	8%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Rhode Island	462
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Rhode Island	2,356
United States	2,444

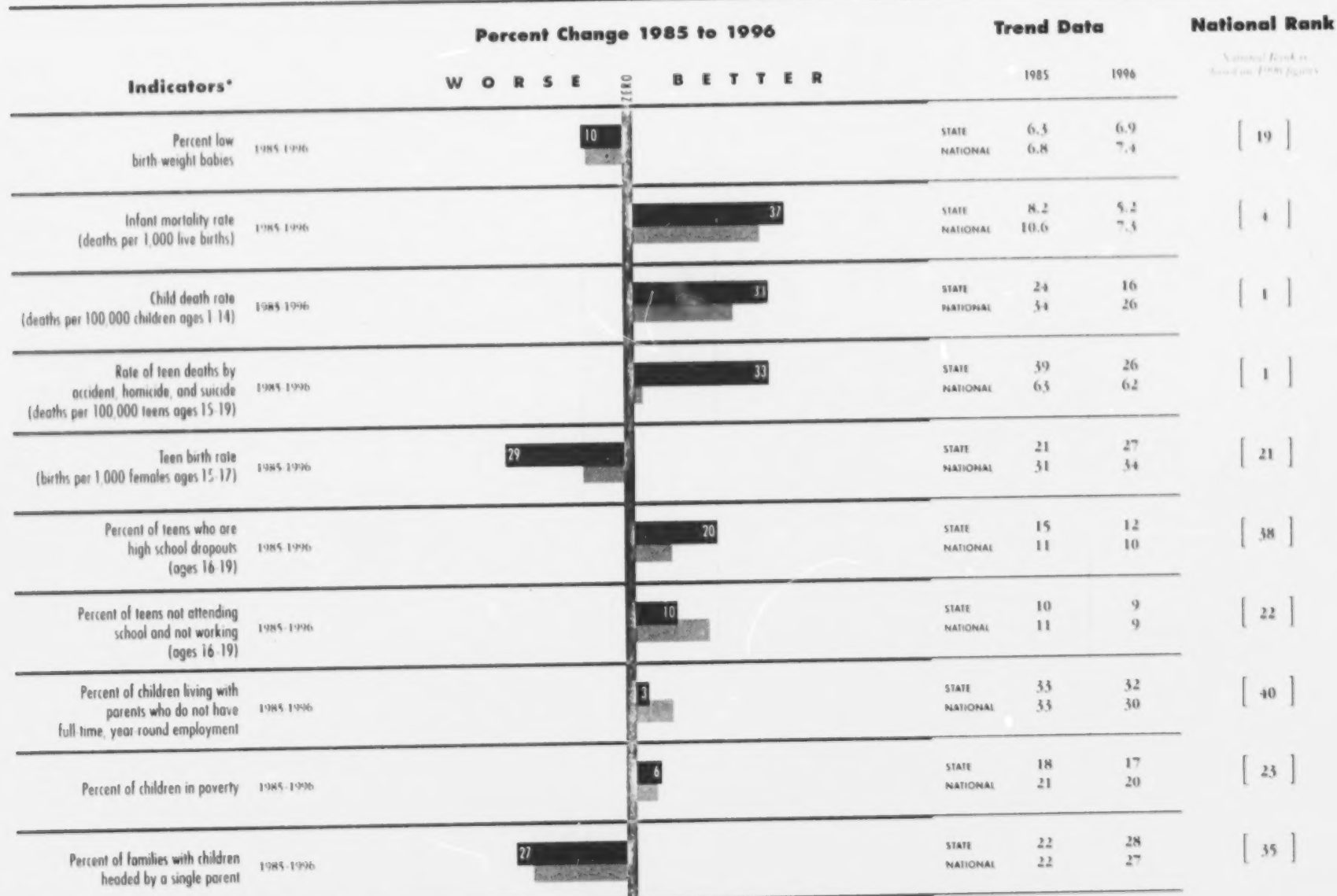
Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Rhode Island	14%
United States	14%



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

South Carolina

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	955,600	979,500	3%
White*	576,200	592,700	3%
Black*	353,000	360,400	2%
Hispanic	15,100	14,800	-2%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	8,900	9,700	9%
Native American*	2,400	1,900	-21%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	18%	15%	-17%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	47%	46%	-2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$34,300	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	33%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	12%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

South Carolina	439
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

South Carolina	2,243
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

South Carolina	19%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Health & Nutrition 1996 Figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	7		STATE 8.6 NATIONAL 6.8	9.2 7.4	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		41	STATE 14.2 NATIONAL 10.6	8.4 7.3	[38]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	3		STATE 38 NATIONAL 34	39 26	[49]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	6		STATE 71 NATIONAL 63	75 62	[35]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	0		STATE 41 NATIONAL 31	41 34	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	10		STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	11 10	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		31	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		18	STATE 38 NATIONAL 33	31 30	[37]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	4		STATE 25 NATIONAL 21	24 20	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	19		STATE 26 NATIONAL 22	31 27	[43]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	197,400	210,900	7%
White*	164,100	172,500	5%
Black*	1,300	1,800	38%
Hispanic	3,100	3,800	23%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,600	2,100	31%
Native American*	27,200	30,700	13%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	34%	34%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1997	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$37,800	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	51%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	8%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

South Dakota	251
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

South Dakota	3,078
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

South Dakota	7%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	5		STATE 5.5 NATIONAL 6.8	5.8 7.4	[6]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		42	STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 10.6	5.7 7.3	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	29		STATE 28 NATIONAL 34	36 26	[45]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	14		STATE 66 NATIONAL 63	75 62	[35]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		8	STATE 24 NATIONAL 31	22 34	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996	25		STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		25	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	6 9	[6]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		12	STATE 25 NATIONAL 33	22 30	[9]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		19	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	44		STATE 16 NATIONAL 22	23 27	[8]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,324,800	1,407,500	6%
White*	1,005,000	1,057,500	5%
Black*	285,800	309,600	9%
Hispanic	19,000	19,400	2%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	14,200	18,000	27%
Native American*	2,800	3,200	14%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	25%	20%	-13%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	47%	48%	2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	42%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	29%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$33,500	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	33%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	11%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Tennessee	298
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Tennessee	2,030
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Tennessee	14%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996			Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	O	R	1985	1996	
	S	E	E			
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996			11	STATE 7.9 NATIONAL 6.8	8.8 7.4	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996			25	STATE 11.4 NATIONAL 10.6	8.5 7.3	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996			27	STATE 41 NATIONAL 34	30 26	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	21			STATE 67 NATIONAL 63	81 62	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996			3	STATE 39 NATIONAL 31	40 34	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			13	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	13 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996			19	STATE 16 NATIONAL 11	13 9	[47]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year round employment 1985-1996			17	STATE 35 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996			19	STATE 27 NATIONAL 21	22 20	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	32			STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	29 27	[40]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	5,577,100	5,975,600	7%
White*	2,633,000	2,617,700	-1%
Black*	703,000	800,600	14%
Hispanic	2,090,400	2,362,800	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	137,000	179,700	31%
Native American*	13,800	14,800	7%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	10%	9%	-10%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	47%	47%	0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$34,800	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	33%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	10%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Texas	338
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Texas	2,407
United States	1,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Texas	15%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	B	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	6		STATE 6.8 NATIONAL 6.8	7.2 7.4	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		36	STATE 9.8 NATIONAL 10.6	6.3 7.3	[15]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		19	STATE 36 NATIONAL 34	29 26	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		15	STATE 80 NATIONAL 63	68 62	[31]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	7		STATE 46 NATIONAL 31	49 34	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		19	STATE 16 NATIONAL 11	13 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		8	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	12 9	[43]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		6	STATE 31 NATIONAL 33	29 30	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996	9		STATE 23 NATIONAL 21	25 20	[42]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	44		STATE 18 NATIONAL 22	26 27	[20]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

PATTERNED BARS INDICATE NATIONAL CHANGE ■ SOLID BARS INDICATE STATE CHANGE

Background Information

Utah

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	688,100	758,500	10%
White*	603,600	647,500	7%
Black*	4,400	7,100	61%
Hispanic	52,600	61,600	17%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	17,100	25,200	47%
Native American*	10,500	17,200	67%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	22%	21%	-5%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	31%	29%	-6%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	71%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	23%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$43,600	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	42%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	3%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996



Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



kids count 1999

265

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	O R S E	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	16		STATE 5.7 NATIONAL 6.8	6.6 7.4	[17]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		38	STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 10.6	6.0 7.3	[11]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		29	STATE 35 NATIONAL 34	25 26	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		8	STATE 65 NATIONAL 63	60 62	[26]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996	11		STATE 27 NATIONAL 31	24 34	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		20	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	8 10	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		22	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	7 9	[11]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		31	STATE 26 NATIONAL 33	18 30	[2]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		29	STATE 14 NATIONAL 21	10 20	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	7		STATE 15 NATIONAL 22	14 27	[1]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	145,500	149,800	3%
White*	141,500	144,200	2%
Black*	800	900	13%
Hispanic	1,400	2,100	50%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,500	2,100	40%
Native American*	400	400	0%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	37%	38%	3%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	59%	52%	-12%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	86%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$41,400	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	50%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	3%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Vermont	N.A.
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Vermont	N.A.
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

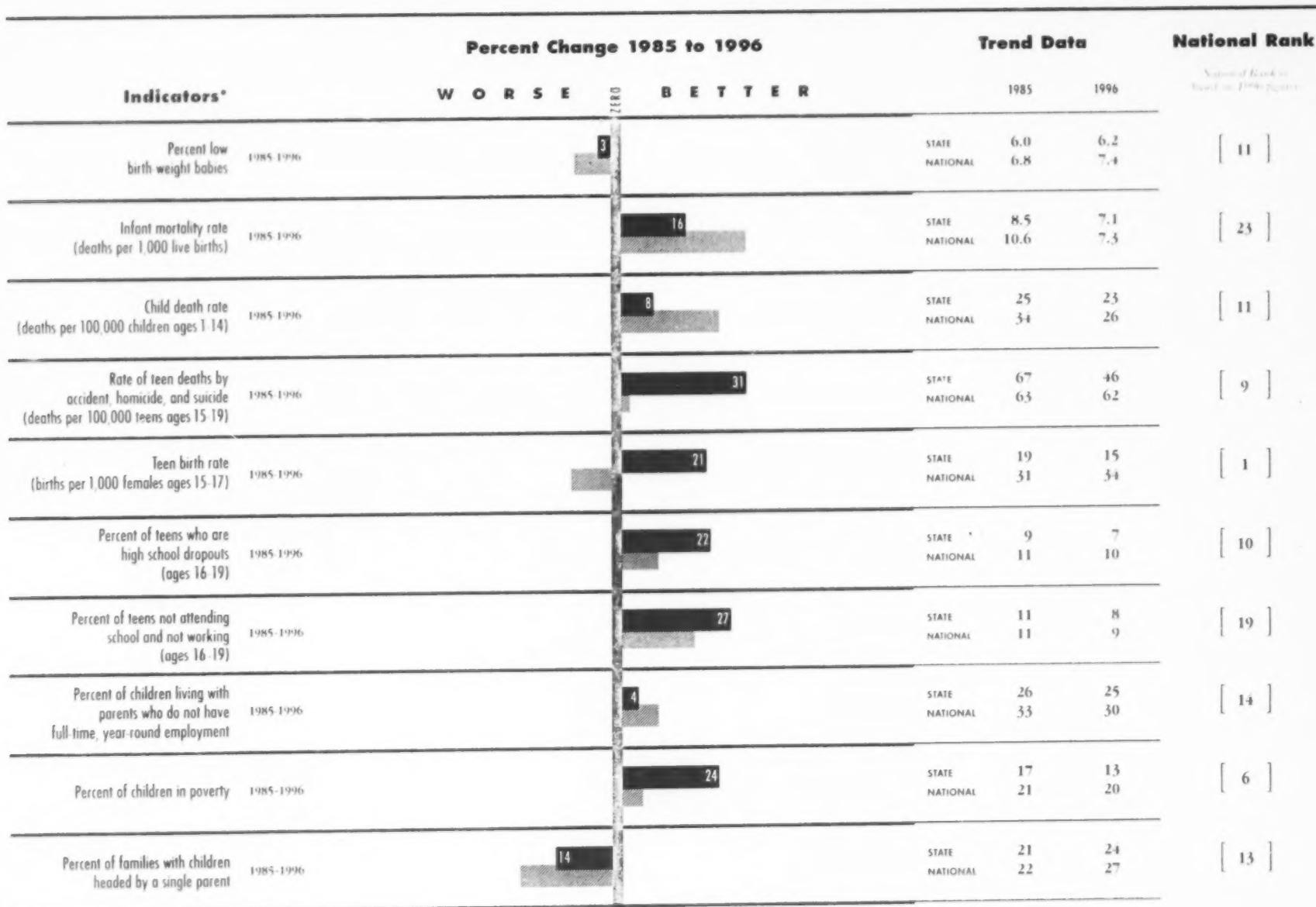
Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Vermont	8%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available



*See Dependencies and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,644,400	1,728,400	5%
White*	1,124,700	1,117,700	-1%
Black*	380,100	429,100	13%
Hispanic	75,100	95,900	28%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	61,200	82,300	34%
Native American*	5,300	5,300	0%

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	19%	16%	-16%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized 1997	73%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level 1998	36%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level 1998	22%	28%
Median income of families with children 1996	\$42,800	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony 1996	42%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) 1996	6%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1996

Virginia	240
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1996

Virginia	2,023
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

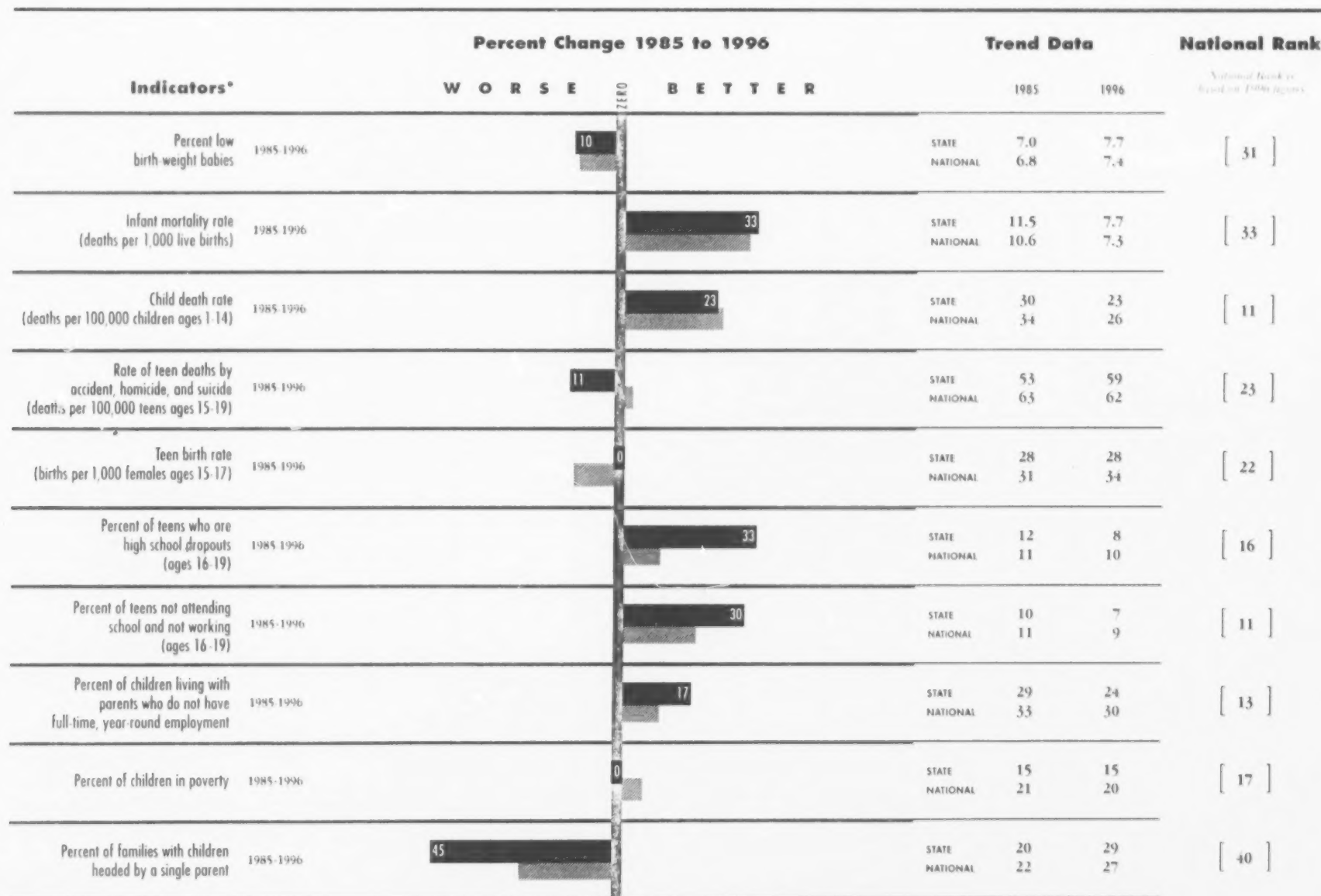
- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high risk" families based on definition above 1996

Virginia	8%
United States	14%

N.A. - Not Available

National Composite Rank [19]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,454,700	1,495,800	3%
White*	1,145,500	1,133,800	-1%
Black*	55,900	52,500	-6%
Hispanic	134,400	159,100	18%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	89,800	117,800	31%
Native American*	29,100	32,600	12%

*Non Hispanic

Child Health

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	27%	-13%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	42%	43%	2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	23%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$42,700	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	37%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Washington	376
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Washington	4,165
United States	2,444

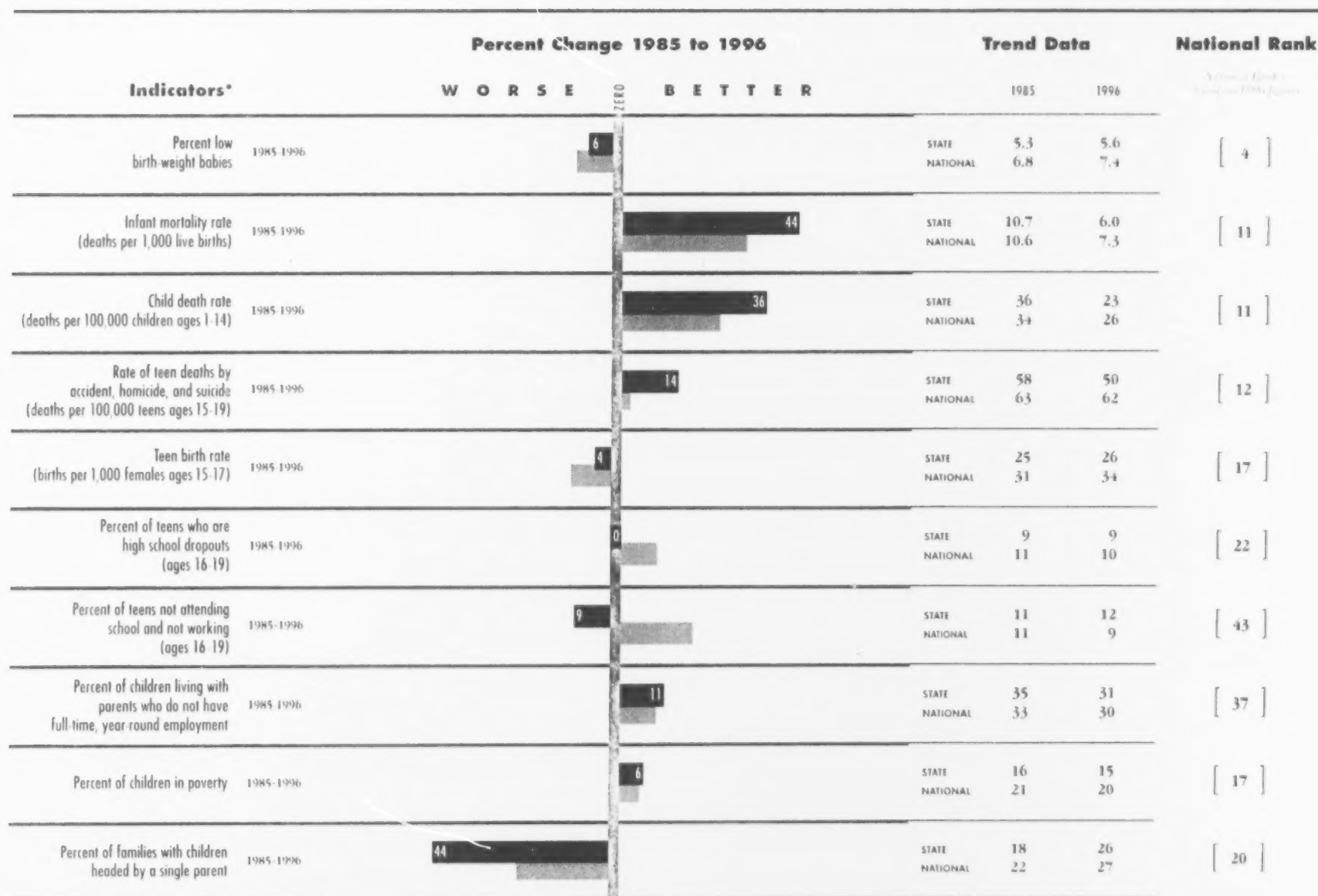
Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Washington	10%
United States	14%



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	411,700	394,700	-4%
White*	391,100	371,800	-5%
Black*	15,200	15,300	1%
Hispanic	2,900	3,900	34%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,000	3,300	65%
Native American*	500	400	-20%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE		STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	32%	-3%	Percent of children without health insurance: 1996	12%	14%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	55%	N.A.	N.A.	Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996	32%	25%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	26%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$30,500	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	44%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	13%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

West Virginia	74
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

West Virginia	1,221
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

West Virginia	17%
United States	14%

N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	16		STATE 6.9 NATIONAL 6.8	8.0 7.4	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		31	STATE 10.7 NATIONAL 10.6	7.4 7.3	[26]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996	7		STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	31 26	[38]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		10	STATE 70 NATIONAL 63	63 62	[27]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		9	STATE 32 NATIONAL 31	29 34	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		31	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		28	STATE 18 NATIONAL 11	13 9	[47]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		18	STATE 49 NATIONAL 33	40 30	[50]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		19	STATE 31 NATIONAL 21	25 20	[42]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	56		STATE 16 NATIONAL 22	25 27	[17]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Wisconsin

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Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,346,400	1,322,000	-2%
White*	1,158,900	1,073,600	-8%
Black*	107,500	132,100	23%
Hispanic	51,300	50,600	-1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	32,500	49,400	52%
Native American*	16,100	16,500	3%

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	27%	-13%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	36%	32%	-11%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized 1997	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level 1998	28%	33%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level 1998	21%	28%
Median income of families with children 1996	\$46,500	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony 1996	4%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) 1996	3%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Wisconsin	360
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Wisconsin	4,611
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high risk" families based on definition above: 1996

Wisconsin	9%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1996	19		STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 6.8	6.3 7.4	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		20	STATE 9.1 NATIONAL 10.6	7.3 7.3	[25]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		21	STATE 28 NATIONAL 34	22 26	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996		5	STATE 55 NATIONAL 63	52 62	[13]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		0	STATE 22 NATIONAL 31	22 34	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		50	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	4 10	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		56	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	4 9	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1985-1996		27	STATE 30 NATIONAL 33	22 30	[9]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		19	STATE 16 NATIONAL 21	13 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	15		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	23 27	[8]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information

Demographic Change

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

	1997	2005	% CHANGE
Total	131,800	145,500	10%
White*	115,400	121,800	6%
Black*	900	1,700	89%
Hispanic	10,500	14,100	34%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,200	1,900	58%
Native American*	3,900	6,000	54%

*Non-Hispanic

Child Health

	1990-91	1995-96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	30%	29%	-3%
Percent of births covered by Medicaid	44%	46%	5%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997	74%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	39%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
Median income of families with children: 1996	\$39,400	\$39,700
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996	45%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996	5%	9%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Wyoming	147
United States	471

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Wyoming	2,571
United States	2,444

Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

Wyoming	7%
United States	14%

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1996		Trend Data		National Rank National Rank is based on 1996 figures.
	W	BETTER	1985	1996	
Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1996	18		STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 6.8	8.4 7.4	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1996		48	STATE 12.2 NATIONAL 10.6	6.4 7.3	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1996		20	STATE 45 NATIONAL 34	36 26	[45]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1996	10		STATE 100 NATIONAL 63	110 62	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1996		11	STATE 28 NATIONAL 31	25 34	[16]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		11	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	8 10	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1996		27	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	8 9	[19]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year round employment 1985-1996		25	STATE 28 NATIONAL 33	21 30	[5]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1996		7	STATE 15 NATIONAL 21	14 20	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1996	67		STATE 15 NATIONAL 22	25 27	[17]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



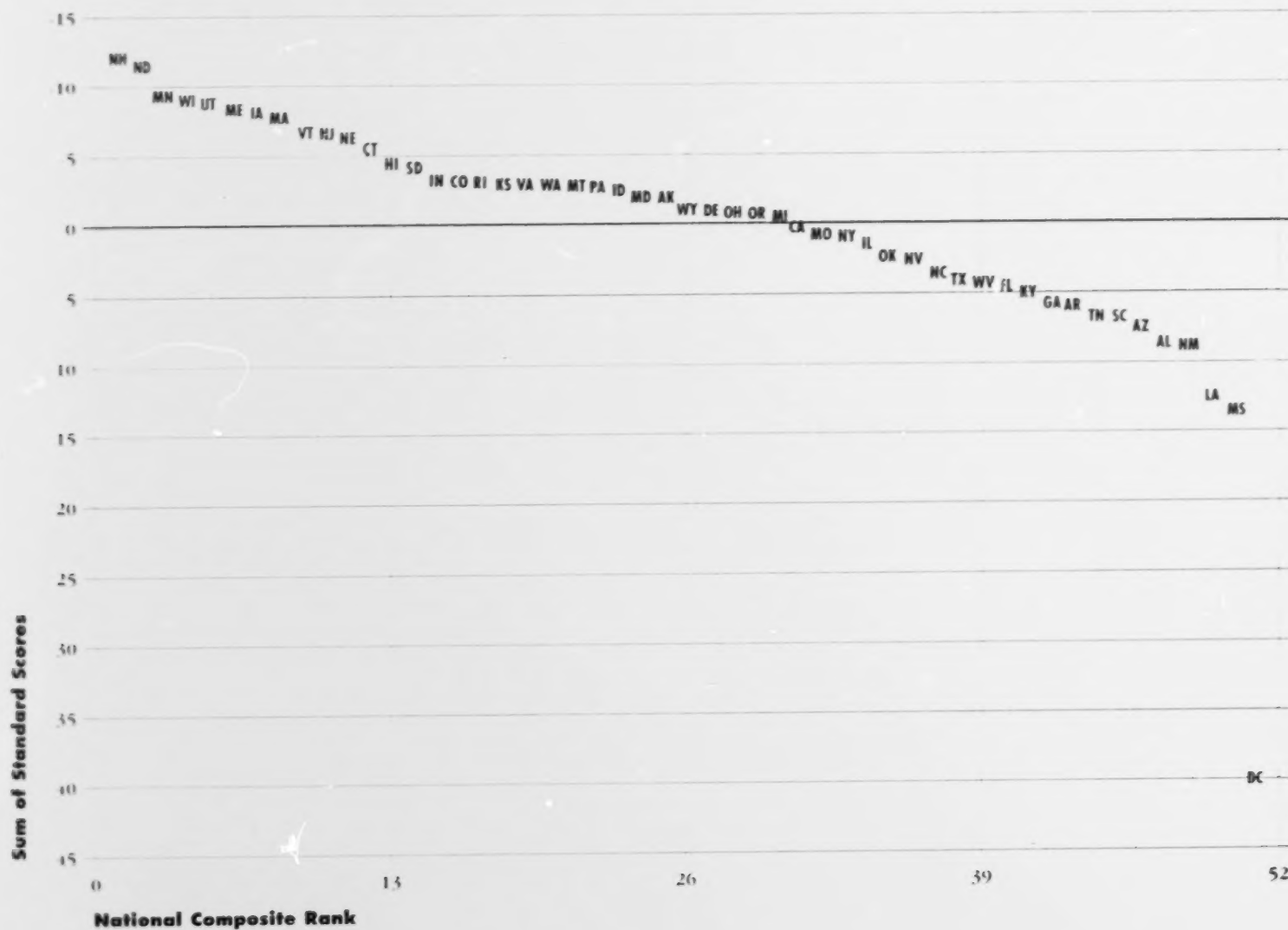
APPENDICES

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KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

Indicators

Indicators	Rate	USA										
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	Rank	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	287,230 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	28,487 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29	28
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	14,278 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69	65
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	11,497 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38	36
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	185,721 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	33	32	31	31	30	30	30	31	31	31	30
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1996 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3
45	46	45	43	45	46	46	44	45	47	47	48
5,614 births											
12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.3	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.5
46	49	47	46	48	46	46	49	46	47	48	49
635 deaths											
37	42	37	36	35	39	38	35	40	36	38	36
36	45	37	35	33	48	48	43	46	47	46	45
296 deaths											
73	85	88	74	75	102	92	88	92	97	92	82
38	44	46	28	30	48	43	44	45	47	46	41
263 deaths											
42	41	42	43	48	47	48	47	48	51	47	45
43	44	43	42	47	42	41	43	44	46	44	44
4,207 births											
15	14	14	16	16	14	13	12	12	11	11	12
45	42	46	51	51	47	44	42	45	35	36	38
N.A.											
14	14	13	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	10
43	44	42	46	44	40	32	25	26	31	32	33
N.A.											
40	40	40	40	40	39	36	34	34	32	30	30
47	46	45	46	47	47	46	40	40	35	27	34
N.A.											
31	32	31	30	29	27	25	24	23	24	23	24
48	50	49	49	49	47	44	39	36	39	37	39
N.A.											
22	24	26	26	25	24	25	26	27	28	30	31
30	39	44	42	35	28	31	32	35	38	43	43
N.A.											

Alaska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5
2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	3
549 births											
10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2
30	33	34	44	20	42	26	26	23	22	29	24
72 deaths											
56	48	53	46	46	41	30	35	46	28	41	30
51	51	51	51	50	49	22	43	50	27	49	32
44 deaths											
105	119	85	98	154	97	113	110	98	92	70	93
51	51	43	48	50	43	50	49	47	46	30	46
46 deaths											
26	27	29	29	31	31	35	34	33	32	30	26
21	25	27	24	24	21	25	27	24	23	22	17
370 births											
10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	9	
25	16	17	14	13	13	16	19	15	12	16	22
N.A.											
13	12	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	11	11	10
38	35	32	37	35	24	32	41	45	39	40	33
N.A.											
47	47	46	43	41	40	37	35	34	33	30	29
49	50	51	51	50	48	47	43	40	38	27	25
N.A.											
12	13	12	13	14	14	14	14	13	12	11	10
2	4	3	6	12	13	11	9	4	2	3	1
N.A.											
22	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	29	28	27	26
30	32	41	42	42	36	41	41	44	38	31	20
N.A.											

Arizona

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7
19	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	19	18
5,039 births											
9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6
17	15	20	25	20	23	23	23	18	26	25	30
575 deaths											
40	45	41	43	39	33	34	34	37	34	31	32
41	48	45	50	44	33	35	40	45	44	35	41
289 deaths											
85	96	84	87	87	75	83	74	87	80	93	84
47	47	42	44	43	30	39	34	42	36	48	44
260 deaths											
39	40	43	44	43	48	51	51	50	50	48	49
39	43	44	43	39	45	47	46	46	45	45	48
4,326 births											
17	16	15	15	15	16	13	11	13	14	14	
51	50	49	49	49	49	51	49	38	47	50	50
N.A.											
11	12	12	12	12	13	14	12	11	11	11	12
24	35	40	41	43	43	47	41	37	39	40	43
N.A.											
32	31	30	30	29	30	29	29	32	32	32	32
26	22	23	25	24	28	26	25	36	35	37	40
N.A.											
21	21	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	23	25	26
31	31	30	33	36	33	35	34	34	37	41	46
N.A.											
22	23	22	21	22	24	25	25	26	27	27	28
30	32	24	17	20	28	31	27	28	32	31	35
N.A.											

Arkansas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5
45	40	39	46	45	44	42	41	41	40	40	40
3,077 births											
11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.3
40	28	33	35	34	28	40	46	44	42	40	48
337 deaths											
43	45	40	39	45	38	44	38	40	40	39	33
45	48	43	42	49	44	50	47	46	49	47	42
168 deaths											
81	75	88	84	95	81	95	92	89	91	94	94
46	27	46	41	47	39	46	46	43	43	49	48
181 deaths											
46	44	45	46	48	50	50	47	46	49	48	45
47	47	49	49	47	48	44	43	42	43	45	44
2,528 births											
13	11	11	13	13	11	8	7	8	8	9	9
38	30	31	38	38	32	16	11	21	18	22	22
N.A.											
14	12	11	13	13	13	11	11	11	10	10	11
43	35	32	44	44	43	32	30	37	31	32	39
N.A.											
38	37	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	31	30	29
42	43	44	44	44	39	38	38	30	32	27	25
N.A.											
29	28	30	29	28	26	25	24	23	22	22	23
47	46	47	48	47	44	44	39	36	36	36	37
N.A.											
21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	26	28
25	20	24	22	25	21	18	15	12	12	23	35
N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1996 raw data

California

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1
16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14	14	13	10
32,729 births											
9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.9
13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	7	13	11	9
3,703 deaths											
33	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	29	26	25	23
28	19	17	16	15	26	20	18	23	16	13	11
1,630 deaths											
69	76	71	72	79	72	81	72	74	72	68	59
31	30	26	23	37	21	36	29	31	26	27	23
1,253 deaths											
31	31	33	36	40	45	47	46	46	46	43	39
30	31	33	33	34	38	40	41	42	40	40	37
24,088 births											
11	11	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	10	10
30	30	36	38	46	43	44	42	38	31	31	29
N.A.											
12	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	9
35	30	32	30	35	34	42	41	37	31	32	22
N.A.											
36	35	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	37	36	35
38	37	38	36	39	39	44	47	47	47	47	45
N.A.											
21	21	21	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26
31	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40	41	41	46
N.A.											
23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	27	26
37	32	30	34	31	34	31	27	28	28	31	20
N.A.											

Colorado

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8
42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	42	41	41	45
4,906 births											
9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6
12	4	26	24	15	23	22	16	19	13	12	10
369 deaths											
32	32	32	26	28	26	28	30	28	24	24	24
23	19	17	5	5	10	15	27	16	8	9	16
184 deaths											
66	83	63	66	67	68	71	74	73	74	68	57
24	39	15	15	21	19	25	34	28	28	27	19
157 deaths											
37	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	35	34	33	30
23	25	24	24	24	26	25	31	30	29	29	28
2,430 births											
8	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	10	11	10	10
10	16	23	24	24	26	23	37	31	35	31	29
N.A.											
10	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9
15	30	32	30	22	18	14	16	13	23	23	22
N.A.											
31	31	30	30	30	28	26	24	23	21	21	21
22	22	23	25	27	23	15	9	8	7	6	5
N.A.											
15	16	16	17	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	11
8	15	19	23	30	24	22	19	12	4	4	4
N.A.											
23	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	26	24	23	22
37	39	36	39	42	36	31	32	28	12	6	4
N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut												Delaware												District of Columbia												Florida												
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.5	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.4	14.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	
24	23	23	24	24	21	25	24	23	22	23	21	39	37	23	36	36	37	39	38	39	27	41	40	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	40	40	39	39	38	34	33	34	33	36	35	35
3,203 births												863 births												1,196 births												14,868 births												
10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.4	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.5	7.4	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	16.2	14.9	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.5	
21	9	11	17	15	9	8	16	10	29	19	16	50	41	43	45	47	38	50	26	33	11	25	30	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	36	35	38	34	30	32	29	29	29	31	25	28
286 deaths												77 deaths												125 deaths												1,411 deaths												
23	31	24	27	24	22	24	18	27	24	20	24	43	32	33	30	35	37	25	24	28	18	26	20	32	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57	61	47	58	42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34	33	30	29	
1	14	2	6	2	3	8	3	15	8	2	16	45	19	21	11	33	42	10	8	16	2	19	4	23	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40	42	31	26	
150 deaths												27 deaths												51 deaths												777 deaths												
49	50	46	65	59	51	56	49	54	59	47	40	50	61	41	71	43	60	35	43	47	52	59	42	45	63	67	162	237	208	279	269	393	343	316	298	70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64	67	62	56	
7	7	5	12	13	4	11	8	11	17	8	5	8	14	1	22	2	12	2	6	7	11	17	7	3	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	33	20	29	43	29	34	21	22	22	24	20	18	
79 deaths												20 deaths												78 deaths												488 deaths												
19	19	21	23	25	26	26	26	26	29	27	24	33	35	35	36	40	38	40	44	39	45	39	41	53	51	56	68	80	88	105	90	102	88	78	79	37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42	42	40	37	
5	7	9	9	10	13	11	13	12	17	16	13	36	36	36	33	34	32	33	38	33	39	34	39	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	38	38	38	41	42	38	37	36	37	36	37	34	
1,443 births												569 births												595 births												9,509 births												
9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	4	3	3	5	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	7	7	8	10	14	13	15	15	15	15	13	11	11	11	11	11	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	13	13	12	
17	16	10	9	13	13	9	2	1	1	1	2	25	26	31	29	28	26	23	27	15	12	16	29	43	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38	35	36	35	45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45	47	45	38	
N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												
6	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	4	5	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	6	7	6	7	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	14	14	17	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	11		
1	1	1	2	5	7	8	4	1	1	2	6	7	9	14	15	11	18	14	16	4	10	7	11	45	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45	49	50	51	24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37	39	43	39	
N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												
27	25	23	22	22	21	23	25	27	29	31	29	30	28	27	26	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	49	46	43	41	39	41	44	48	51	56	56	56	35	34	34	32	32	33	33	34	35	35	34	33	
9	6	4	4	8	5	9	13	15	25	35	25	18	15	15	16	13	12	12	13	11	13	13	17	50	49	49	47	46	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	34	34	38	30	35	38	38	40	42	42	42	42	
N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												
12	12	10	8	7	8	10	13	17	18	19	17	17	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	11	13	13	14	33	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37	37	39	40	21	21	20	19	20	22	23	24	25	25	24	24	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	21	25	29	23	18	8	13	13	6	3	3	2	1	4	5	11	50	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51	51	51	51	31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43	41	39	39	
N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												
21	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	23	23	23	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	30	31	52	53	54	55	55	54	56	57	58	59	61	62	25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	31	
25	16	15	17	9	17	18	23	15	19	23	29	37	32	30	27	35	36	36	32	35	38	43	43	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	44	39	36	39	42	46	44	44	45	45	45	43	
N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												N.A.												

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data

Georgia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5
47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45	43	46	40
9,729 births											
12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2
47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	47	48	44	46
1,050 deaths											
37	40	40	38	36	36	36	31	34	32	33	31
36	41	43	40	36	39	43	31	40	36	39	38
877 deaths											
72	74	75	82	81	74	78	73	76	74	75	83
37	26	32	38	39	29	35	31	33	28	34	43
444 deaths											
44	43	44	45	50	50	51	48	49	49	48	45
46	45	45	46	49	48	47	45	45	43	45	44
7,132 births											
14	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	12	13	13
43	42	38	34	35	32	36	32	31	44	45	45
N.A.											
13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9	10	10	10
38	35	40	37	35	40	32	30	22	31	32	33
N.A.											
36	35	34	33	31	30	30	31	31	31	29	29
38	37	38	36	30	28	31	33	30	32	24	25
N.A.											
25	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	21	20	19
42	42	40	42	41	42	41	39	36	32	32	30
N.A.											
25	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	30	30	28	28
44	47	44	42	42	36	41	44	45	45	37	35
N.A.											

Hawaii

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3
73	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22	25	21	23
1,330 births											
8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.8
5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4	11	8	5	8
107 deaths											
26	28	27	22	30	26	23	25	22	23	23	21
7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11	3	6	5	6
51 deaths											
46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41	34	40	39	46
5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5	1	3	4	9
37 deaths											
23	22	24	24	28	32	35	31	30	32	28	28
15	13	16	12	17	23	25	22	19	23	19	22
638 births											
5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	4	5
1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6	2	4	2	2
N.A.											
11	10	9	9	9	10	10	12	10	9	8	10
24	22	20	21	22	24	23	41	26	23	18	33
N.A.											
38	37	35	33	31	29	27	26	27	27	29	30
42	43	42	36	30	25	16	15	15	15	24	34
N.A.											
17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	15	14	15	15
18	15	19	20	23	22	22	19	12	11	17	17
N.A.											
21	21	20	21	21	21	22	24	25	25	26	
25	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	15	19	16	20
N.A.											

Iowa

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8		7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0
11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	5	5	9	6		38	37	37	37	38	37	37	40	40	39	38	37
1,071 births												14,617 births												
10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4		11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6
25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11	12	8	26		41	45	42	42	46	44	44	44	43	43	44	42
137 deaths												1,582 deaths												
35	33	38	40	38	35	35	37	32	32	35	29		32	32	33	32	34	29	34	29	29	32	30	26
30	26	39	44	41	36	39	46	35	36	42	26		23	19	21	24	30	20	35	25	23	36	31	22
76 deaths												649 deaths												
76	90	90	94	79	85	65	68	79	72	76	82		52	60	56	67	66	73	74	70	79	86	74	64
43	46	49	47	37	42	19	27	35	26	36	41		12	13	10	16	20	24	31	28	35	42	32	28
88 deaths												536 deaths												
24	25	22	26	28	26	30	29	29	27	27	26		32	31	33	36	40	40	41	40	41	41	38	36
17	19	10	16	17	13	19	16	17	15	16	17		33	31	33	33	34	35	34	34	36	34	33	33
829 births												8,913 births												
11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12	11	10	9		9	9	9	9	10	11	10	10	9	10	9	10
30	30	23	24	28	32	39	37	45	35	31	22		17	16	17	19	24	32	31	32	27	31	22	29
N.A.												N.A.												
10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9		11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	9
15	30	32	30	31	24	23	25	26	31	23	22		24	22	25	30	31	34	32	30	26	23	23	22
N.A.												N.A.												
30	30	29	27	27	25	27	27	27	27	28	28		34	33	32	31	31	30	29	30	31	30	30	
18	21	20	18	18	12	16	17	15	15	21	22		29	29	28	28	30	28	26	29	30	32	27	34
N.A.												N.A.												
21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18		22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	19	
31	31	30	26	25	22	22	23	25	25	27	28		37	38	38	36	36	33	33	33	32	32	32	30
N.A.												N.A.												
16	16	15	16	17	19	19	18	17	17	18	19		23	24	24	24	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27
4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2		37	39	36	34	35	36	36	32	35	32	31	29
N.A.												N.A.												

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1996 raw data

Kansas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9
18	18	19	19	17	17	19	19	19	18	18	19
2,545 births											
9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.0	8.3
10	7	20	6	16	18	26	28	33	23	17	37
306 deaths											
39	38	33	34	31	29	34	28	29	28	27	31
40	39	31	30	15	20	35	21	23	27	21	38
166 deaths											
67	72	71	75	67	73	74	79	73	80	61	80
26	22	26	31	21	24	31	40	28	36	19	39
157 deaths											
28	28	28	29	29	30	29	30	31	30	30	28
25	27	24	24	21	18	16	19	22	19	22	22
1,619 births											
8	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	6
10	8	6	5	3	4	3	6	7	12	11	6
N.A.											
8	8	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	6
7	9	4	5	5	7	5	4	1	6	7	6
N.A.											
24	24	23	23	21	20	20	21	22	22	21	21
3	3	4	7	4	4	3	3	5	8	8	5
N.A.											
15	14	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	16	15	15
8	6	5	6	6	7	11	14	18	17	17	17
N.A.											
16	16	16	17	18	20	21	21	22	24	26	27
4	3	3	5	5	6	8	8	7	12	23	29
N.A.											

Kentucky

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9
33	34	26	24	24	26	29	23	25	36	30	35
4,144 births											
11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5
35	21	24	35	20	20	26	22	23	26	28	28
395 deaths											
29	32	34	34	33	29	37	32	29	27	29	27
11	19	30	30	27	20	46	35	23	20	28	24
199 deaths											
67	70	71	77	73	75	70	73	79	66	74	73
26	20	26	34	27	30	24	31	35	22	32	33
216 deaths											
40	38	38	38	41	41	43	39	40	40	39	37
41	39	38	36	37	36	36	33	34	33	34	34
3,154 births											
13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	12	13	14
38	42	38	38	38	39	39	37	38	44	45	49
N.A.											
15	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	12	12	12	12
45	48	48	48	49	49	47	47	45	48	43	43
N.A.											
36	36	35	35	34	34	33	35	36	35	34	33
38	42	42	43	42	39	38	43	46	42	42	42
N.A.											
24	24	23	22	21	22	23	25	27	26	26	25
41	42	40	38	36	37	38	44	46	45	45	42
N.A.											
19	20	21	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	25
15	16	20	22	25	21	28	23	23	19	16	17
N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9
49	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	48	49	49	49
6,440 births											
11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.0
43	44	45	39	44	47	43	37	49	49	48	45
589 deaths											
43	41	39	36	39	38	35	40	41	35	36	36
45	43	42	35	44	44	39	49	48	46	43	45
346 deaths											
75	80	78	82	86	115	95	97	113	91	89	85
42	33	35	38	42	49	46	47	50	43	43	45
308 deaths											
48	45	44	45	47	49	51	53	53	51	45	43
49	49	45	46	43	47	47	49	48	46	43	43
4,607 births											
15	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	12
45	42	46	47	38	43	49	51	50	47	45	38
N.A.											
17	18	17	16	14	13	14	14	13	14	13	13
50	51	50	49	49	43	47	50	50	49	48	47
N.A.											
38	40	41	42	44	43	41	41	40	40	40	39
42	46	47	49	51	51	50	50	50	49	49	49
N.A.											
28	30	31	32	35	34	33	34	35	34	35	32
45	47	49	50	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
N.A.											
23	25	26	26	27	27	29	31	32	34	34	35
37	43	44	42	47	46	49	50	50	50	49	49
N.A.											

Maine

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9
5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7	7	13	9
809 births											
9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	4.4
7	6	4	4	3	1	5	1	7	3	12	1
61 deaths											
29	24	28	31	32	27	21	23	24	20	24	22
11	2	8	16	22	13	3	6	5	3	9	8
52 deaths											
51	45	49	65	51	60	72	54	63	53	29	48
9	5	6	12	8	12	27	14	20	12	1	11
42 deaths											
22	22	20	22	22	23	24	21	20	18	19	17
10	13	7	7	5	6	7	5	4	4	4	4
436 births											
10	10	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	6	7
25	26	17	19	13	7	6	2	2	2	6	10
N.A.											
10	9	7	6	7	8	9	7	6	5	7	7
15	14	10	5	8	12	14	10	4	2	12	11
N.A.											
30	29	28	28	28	28	29	30	29	28	28	27
18	18	18	21	20	23	26	29	23	20	21	20
N.A.											
15	15	15	15	16	18	19	19	19	17	15	14
8	8	13	13	20	24	29	28	28	22	17	11
N.A.											
18	18	19	19	20	20	21	22	24	25	25	23
11	10	12	8	9	6	8	11	15	19	16	8
N.A.											

Maryland

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
41	42	42	45	42	41	41	42	43	41	43	43
6,158 births											
11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5
43	43	41	42	38	31	32	42	42	41	41	39
806 deaths											
32	31	33	31	32	27	32	30	29	30	27	25
23	14	21	16	22	13	27	27	23	32	21	19
252 deaths											
56	59	66	69	70	77	67	63	69	61	80	64
16	11	19	17	25	36	21	22	27	18	38	28
204 deaths											
29	29	30	32	34	33	35	33	34	33	32	30
28	29	30	30	28	26	25	25	27	27	28	28
2,841 births											
8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	9	7
10	26	23	24	24	26	31	19	21	18	22	10
N.A.											
9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10	8	8	7
11	14	20	15	22	24	32	30	26	18	18	11
N.A.											
27	25	24	24	25	25	27	28	29	28	27	25
9	6	7	10	13	12	16	19	23	20	17	14
N.A.											
13	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	15	15	16	15
4	2	5	6	6	7	18	9	12	15	20	17
N.A.											
24	25	26	27	27	28	28	28	27	27	26	26
43	43	44	48	47	48	44	41	35	32	23	20
N.A.											

Massachusetts

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4
15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	16	15	14
5,069 births											
9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.0
7	2	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	2
402 deaths											
25	26	24	24	22	20	19	21	21	17	18	17
4	4	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	2
197 deaths											
51	52	45	50	44	48	46	36	39	40	35	34
9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	3	3
122 deaths											
17	17	19	21	24	24	25	25	24	24	22	20
3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	10	7	6
2,143 births											
8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	6	7	7
10	13	15	14	19	22	16	11	7	7	11	10
N.A.											
6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7
1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	10	12	11
N.A.											
28	27	27	28	29	30	31	31	31	30	29	28
11	13	15	21	24	28	35	33	30	28	24	22
N.A.											
14	14	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	16	16	16
5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	17	20	22
N.A.											
22	22	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
30	27	30	34	35	36	36	32	28	28	23	20
N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year round employment	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1996 raw data

Michigan

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7
28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	36	38	35	31
10,187 births											
11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1
37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	37	36	36
1,078 deaths											
37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30	27	26
36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	32	21	22
511 deaths											
69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	71	65	59
31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	24	25	23	23
412 deaths											
26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	32	30	28
21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	23	22	22
5,915 births											
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	18	16	16
N.A.											
11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	8	8	7
24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	18	18	11
N.A.											
37	35	33	33	33	34	34	35	35	34	32	31
41	37	34	36	39	39	41	43	42	41	37	37
N.A.											
23	22	21	20	20	20	22	22	21	20	19	19
38	37	35	33	32	32	34	34	32	32	30	30
N.A.											
25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	28	28
44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	40	43	37	35
N.A.											

Minnesota

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8
1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8	7	9	6
3,707 births											
8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9
5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16	13	16	9
376 deaths											
30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23	23	23	20
17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4	6	5	4
195 deaths											
57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45	48	48	52
17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6	8	9	13
181 deaths											
16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20	20	19	19
1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5
1,937 births											
5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	7	7
1	3	6	5	8	7	9	6	7	18	11	10
N.A.											
7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	6	5
5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10	10	7	3
N.A.											
26	25	25	25	26	26	27	26	25	23	21	21
5	6	10	15	16	16	16	15	11	9	6	5
N.A.											
15	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18	16	14	14
8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25	17	10	11
N.A.											
16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26	26	24	23
4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	28	28	12	8
N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1985	8.8	50	4,047	13.7	48	47	42	49	74	41	54	51	12	35	N.A.	15	45	42	48	34	51	25	44
1986	8.7	50		12.4	46	50	42	45	84	42	50	50	13	37	N.A.	17	49	47	48	34	51	26	47
1987	9.0	50		13.7	50	47	38	51	76	34	50	50	13	38	N.A.	16	49	47	47	34	51	26	48
1988	8.7	48		12.3	45	49	47	49	80	37	50	50	11	28	N.A.	13	44	47	47	34	50	27	48
1989	9.4	50		11.6	49	48	45	50	75	30	50	50	10	26	N.A.	13	41	48	48	34	50	28	49
1990	9.6	50		12.1	48	50	41	48	100	47	50	50	9	23	N.A.	13	40	48	48	33	49	29	48
1991	9.7	50		11.4	50	50	44	50	99	48	50	50	9	27	N.A.	12	37	48	48	33	49	30	48
1992	9.9	50		11.9	50	50	41	48	103	49	50	50	9	27	N.A.	11	39	48	48	33	49	30	48
1993	10.1	50		11.5	50	50	41	48	109	49	50	50	9	31	N.A.	11	39	48	48	33	49	30	48
1994	9.9	50		11.0	50	50	41	48	110	50	50	50	10	36	N.A.	11	32	48	48	32	49	32	49
1995	9.8	49		11.0	50	50	42	50	98	50	50	50	11	35	N.A.	10	32	48	48	32	49	34	49
1996	9.9	49		11.0	50	50	41	50	96	49	50	50	11	35	N.A.	11	32	48	48	32	49	34	49

Missouri

1985	6.7	27	5,540	10.2	22	31	31	31	68	30	32	33	8	10	N.A.	10	15	29	27	29	27	19	15
1986	6.8	25		10.7	31	31	30	31	86	45	31	32	9	16	N.A.	9	25	29	27	29	27	20	22
1987	7.0	31		10.2	30	31	34	30	78	35	32	32	11	23	N.A.	10	35	28	27	29	27	20	22
1988	6.8	26		10.1	31	30	33	31	83	41	33	32	11	26	N.A.	11	34	28	27	29	27	20	22
1989	6.9	26		9.9	31	30	33	31	82	40	33	32	9	27	N.A.	11	34	28	27	29	27	20	22
1990	7.1	26		9.4	30	40	33	31	90	42	33	32	9	31	N.A.	10	34	28	27	29	27	20	22
1991	7.5	35		8.5	25	26	32	32	85	43	37	32	9	35	N.A.	10	26	23	27	29	27	20	22
1992	7.3	32		8.4	26	31	32	32	97	46	35	32	10	41	N.A.	10	23	27	27	29	27	20	22
1993	7.5	33		7.6	32	30	27	29	102	48	31	31	10	38	N.A.	9	23	27	27	29	27	20	22
1994	7.6	30		7.4	23	30	29	30	81	40	29	31	11	38	N.A.	9	23	27	27	29	27	20	22
1995	7.6	25		7.6	23	30	28	32	76	37	33	31	12	41	N.A.	9	23	27	27	29	27	20	22
1996	7.5	25		7.6	23	30	28	32	76	37	33	31	12	38	N.A.	9	23	27	27	29	27	20	22

Montana

1985	5.7	13	694	10.3	23	20	36	32	94	48	22	10	6	5	N.A.	10	14	15	31	22	22	19	18
1986	5.9	16		9.6	20	29	34	29	98	48	21	9	6	2	N.A.	9	14	15	31	22	22	19	18
1987	5.5	12		10.0	14	42	29	36	83	51	22	9	6	3	N.A.	8	11	12	31	22	22	19	18
1988	6.0	15		8.7	15	9	28	32	81	49	23	5	6	4	N.A.	8	11	12	31	22	22	19	18
1989	5.5	9		11.3	17	6	39	39	81	43	24	8	6	6	N.A.	8	11	12	31	22	22	19	18
1990	6.2	17		9.0	25	6	48	48	97	43	25	10	6	6	N.A.	8	11	12	31	22	22	19	18
1991	5.6	9		7.0	16	15	39	39	72	41	27	14	6	7	N.A.	9	13	16	31	22	22	19	18
1992	6.0	14		7.5	19	17	28	28	80	48	27	14	6	7	N.A.	8	13	16	31	22	22	19	18
1993	6.0	14		7.4	19	17	26	26	105	38	28	14	6	7	N.A.	8	13	16	31	22	22	19	18
1994	6.2	8		7.4	34	33	41	42	81	41	22	10	6	7	N.A.	8	13	16	31	22	22	19	18
1995	5.8	14		7.0	33	33	41	42	82	41	23	10	6	7	N.A.	8	13	16	31	22	22	19	18
1996	6.4	14		7.0	33	33	41	42	54	15	21	10	6	7	N.A.	8	13	16	31	22	22	19	18

Nebraska

1985	5.3	8	1,462	9.6	15	25	25	31	61	19	22	10	5	1	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1986	5.5	14		10.1	25	7	35	33	68	19	19	7	5	1	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1987	5.5	12		8.6	19	5	33	31	79	29	28	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1988	5.5	13		9.0	16	12	31	28	90	12	30	8	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1989	5.8	14		7.9	5	16	32	26	58	12	30	8	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1990	5.3	7		8.3	12	13	32	26	75	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1991	5.6	9		7.6	12	13	32	26	56	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1992	5.6	10		7.4	13	13	32	26	49	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1993	5.9	12		9.1	23	36	30	26	54	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1994	6.1	13		7.7	23	23	30	26	66	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1995	6.3	15		7.4	23	23	30	26	56	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24
1996	6.3	15		8.7	23	23	30	26	57	11	8	7	5	2	N.A.	6	2	3	23	23	24	23	24

Indicators	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data

Nevada

1985	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5
1986	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	31	32	25	25
1987	1,960 births											
1988	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2
1989	2	9	22	10	9	18	32	6	5	7	4	13
1990	161 deaths											
1991	32	30	31	41	37	36	33	30	31	34	31	30
1992	23	10	14	45	39	39	33	27	31	44	35	32
1993	99 deaths											
1994	73	80	81	79	101	98	94	84	57	74	82	76
1995	38	33	41	36	48	46	44	42	15	28	41	37
1996	77 deaths											
	31	32	32	38	41	43	44	42	45	47	44	42
	30	35	32	36	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42
	1,265 births											
	13	14	11	12	14	16	15	13	12	12	14	17
	38	42	31	34	46	51	50	49	45	44	50	51
	N.A.											
	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	11
	38	35	32	30	35	40	42	41	45	39	43	39
	N.A.											
	34	34	33	31	28	27	28	28	28	27	27	25
	29	34	34	28	20	19	21	19	19	15	17	14
	N.A.											
	14	15	14	14	13	14	15	16	16	14	14	14
	5	8	9	11	6	13	11	14	18	17	10	11
	N.A.											
	25	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27
	44	47	49	42	42	36	36	32	28	32	31	29
	N.A.											

New Hampshire

1985	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8
1986	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	1	4	1
1987	695 births											
1988	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0
1989	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	3	3	2
1990	72 deaths											
1991	23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	20	21	18
1992	1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	3	4	3
1993	42 deaths											
1994	63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	41	49	33
1995	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	5	10	2
1996	25 deaths											
	16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	15	15	15
	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
	353 births											
	11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7	6	6
	30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	12	6	6
	N.A.											
	7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	6	5	5
	5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	6	2	3
	N.A.											
	20	18	18	16	17	19	23	24	25	25	26	23
	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	9	11	12	13	12
	N.A.											
	8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	9	10	10
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	N.A.											
	17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	22	24	24
	9	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	7	7	12	13
	N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Jersey

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7
28	25	31	31	34	25	33	27	36	32	30	31
8,741 births											
10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.9
26	21	19	27	25	25	24	23	25	23	15	19
785 deaths											
29	31	33	33	27	27	25	26	26	25	25	27
11	14	21	26	4	13	10	15	13	12	13	8
339 deaths											
44	43	44	48	41	41	37	40	40	35	39	36
2	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	2	4	4
183 deaths											
21	21	23	24	26	24	26	24	25	26	24	23
8	9	13	12	14	8	11	8	10	14	12	17
3,433 births											
7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
7	8	10	9	13	7	9	11	7	7	6	6
N.A.											
9	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	6
11	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	13	10	7	6
N.A.											
28	26	25	24	24	25	25	27	27	27	26	26
11	10	10	10	11	12	12	17	15	15	13	17
N.A.											
16	15	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	14	14	14
14	8	5	6	6	7	7	14	12	11	10	11
N.A.											
20	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	24	24	23	22
18	16	15	13	16	10	13	15	15	12	6	4
N.A.											

New Mexico

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5
36	34	34	34	27	34	27	27	28	26	28	25
2,046 births											
10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.2
26	18	3	29	12	25	18	16	26	34	10	13
170 deaths											
50	39	43	42	36	35	37	33	35	32	32	33
50	40	49	48	36	36	46	38	42	36	37	42
130 deaths											
102	111	90	103	101	121	94	78	91	85	91	93
50	49	49	49	48	50	44	38	44	41	45	46
129 deaths											
42	43	44	44	47	47	50	51	54	52	49	46
43	45	45	43	43	42	44	46	49	48	48	47
1,892 births											
12	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	13
35	30	31	24	19	22	31	32	31	35	41	45
N.A.											
15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12	11	13	14
45	44	42	41	35	34	32	30	45	39	48	50
N.A.											
39	39	40	38	35	35	34	31	32	35	35	35
46	45	45	45	44	45	41	33	36	42	45	45
N.A.											
28	27	27	27	28	29	29	27	27	29	30	30
45	45	45	45	47	49	48	47	46	48	48	48
N.A.											
20	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	31	32
18	27	30	34	31	28	18	15	23	32	45	47
N.A.											

New York

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7
33	36	38	40	38	37	39	38	38	32	30	31
20,231 births											
10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.0
30	31	39	37	39	32	34	29	26	26	29	20
1,837 deaths											
30	32	29	30	30	29	30	27	28	25	26	23
17	19	10	11	11	20	22	18	16	12	19	11
832 deaths											
45	47	54	59	53	61	62	56	53	56	45	41
3	6	9	7	9	14	15	16	10	14	6	6
483 deaths											
22	22	23	25	27	28	29	29	30	30	28	26
10	12	13	15	16	16	16	16	19	19	19	17
8,767 births											
9	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	9
17	16	23	19	19	13	23	19	21	18	22	22
N.A.											
10	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
15	22	25	21	22	18	23	16	26	31	32	33
N.A.											
34	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	35
29	29	34	36	39	39	41	40	42	42	45	45
N.A.											
23	23	23	22	21	22	23	23	25	25	25	25
38	38	40	38	36	37	38	37	43	41	41	42
N.A.											
27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	30	30	31	32
50	50	49	50	49	48	44	44	45	45	45	47
N.A.											

North Carolina

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
43	44	43	43	43	42	44	43	44	44	44	44
9,115 births											
11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.2
42	41	46	49	42	43	45	43	48	46	42	46
957 deaths											
36	37	37	39	38	31	36	34	29	32	29	30
32	38	37	42	41	30	43	40	23	36	28	32
426 deaths											
70	72	67	69	69	72	72	72	76	78	80	71
33	22	21	17	24	21	27	29	33	35	38	32
353 deaths											
36	35	37	40	44	45	46	44	43	44	42	41
37	34	37	39	40	38	39	38	38	38	38	39
5,911 births											
13	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	11	11	12	12
38	37	38	38	38	47	44	42	38	35	41	38
N.A.											
11	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	10	9	9
24	22	25	21	22	24	23	30	26	31	23	22
N.A.											
29	28	28	27	28	27	28	28	29	28	27	26
15	15	18	18	20	19	21	19	23	20	17	17
N.A.											
21	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	20	21	20	19
31	26	28	26	25	24	29	28	31	32	32	30
N.A.											
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	28	29	29
25	20	24	27	25	21	28	27	28	38	41	40
N.A.											

Indicators	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1996 raw data

North Dakota

1985	4.9
1986	4.9
1987	4.9
1988	4.8
1989	5.0
1990	5.5
1991	4.8
1992	5.1
1993	5.3
1994	5.4
1995	5.3
1996	5.7
2	2
2	2
2	2
2	2
4	11
2	2
3	3
5	4
4	1
5	5
479 births	
8.5	8.4
8.7	10.5
8.0	8.0
8.0	8.1
7.8	7.9
7.2	7.2
7.2	5.3
44 deaths	
29	31
41	30
32	31
23	27
25	27
27	39
24	11
14	45
11	22
30	5
18	10
10	20
47	16
31 deaths	
54	35
63	73
45	69
60	46
51	75
46	58
30 deaths	
17	16
15	16
16	16
18	18
18	15
18	18
242 births	
5	4
3	2
3	3
4	5
5	5
5	5
4	5
5	4
5	4
N.A.	
6	6
5	4
4	4
5	5
6	6
5	4
4	4
2	1
1	1
N.A.	
26	26
25	24
23	21
21	21
21	21
21	21
20	20
20	19
5	10
10	10
10	5
5	5
5	5
3	4
4	4
N.A.	
16	16
16	16
15	16
15	15
15	15
14	13
13	13
19	20
19	18
18	18
18	17
18	19
19	19
19	19
24	27
28	26
25	24
22	26
28	30
29	30
N.A.	
13	14
14	14
15	16
17	18
20	20
19	19
19	19
1	1
1	1
1	1
2	2
2	4
3	3
2	2
N.A.	

Ohio

1985	6.6
1986	6.7
1987	6.6
1988	6.9
1989	7.0
1990	7.1
1991	7.5
1992	7.4
1993	7.5
1994	7.5
1995	7.6
1996	7.5
24	24
22	28
27	27
26	35
35	34
33	33
29	30
30	25
11,387 births	
10.3	10.6
9.3	9.7
9.9	9.8
9.8	9.4
9.4	9.4
9.2	8.7
8.7	8.7
7.7	23
30	18
25	31
36	34
37	37
37	38
39	33
1,168 deaths	
30	29
33	31
29	29
29	27
24	28
27	27
25	17
7	21
16	8
20	13
8	16
20	21
19	559 deaths
51	52
57	53
53	55
55	55
54	56
47	50
43	9
8	11
4	9
8	10
14	13
6	11
8	346 deaths
29	28
29	31
34	34
36	35
35	35
34	34
33	30
28	27
27	28
28	29
30	29
30	29
29	28
7,071 births	
7	8
7	7
7	7
7	7
7	7
6	6
7	8
9	7
7	13
10	9
8	7
9	6
7	12
16	22
N.A.	
10	10
9	9
9	9
9	9
9	9
8	8
8	8
9	9
9	15
22	20
21	22
18	14
13	13
13	18
23	22
30	30
30	30
30	30
30	30
31	30
30	30
28	27
25	27
28	31
29	30
28	27
25	N.A.
19	20
19	19
18	18
18	18
17	18
18	19
19	19
19	19
24	27
28	26
25	24
22	26
28	30
29	30
N.A.	
20	20
20	22
23	23
23	23
23	24
25	26
27	26
18	16
15	22
25	21
18	23
23	28
31	20
N.A.	

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Oklahoma

1986	6.4
1986	6.5
1987	6.7
1988	6.5
1989	6.5
1990	6.6
1991	6.6
1992	6.7
1993	6.7
1994	7.0
1995	7.0
1996	7.4
3,372 births	
10.9	10.4
32	29
22	19
12	12
28	37
29	33
33	36
36	39
194 deaths	
42	34
33	35
35	36
34	31
31	36
32	37
30	43
32	21
33	33
39	35
31	44
36	45
32	30
204 deaths	
79	73
69	70
88	83
87	78
86	83
76	74
44	25
24	20
44	41
40	38
40	39
36	34
188 deaths	
42	39
38	39
39	39
39	42
41	40
41	39
37	43
41	38
38	33
33	35
35	34
34	34
34	34
2,794 births	
11	11
12	13
13	13
12	11
9	10
9	9
9	10
30	30
36	38
38	39
36	27
31	29
29	22
29	29
N.A.	
12	12
13	14
13	13
12	11
10	9
9	9
9	9
35	35
42	46
44	43
42	30
26	23
23	23
22	22
N.A.	
31	33
32	32
32	32
32	31
31	30
29	29
29	25
25	27
25	25
N.A.	
19	20
21	21
20	21
22	22
22	23
23	24
24	24
23	23
23	24
25	26
26	27
18	27
30	27
17	13
15	15
15	19
23	29
N.A.	

Oregon

[illegible]

Pennsylvania

[illegible]

Rhode Island

[illegible]

Indicators	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1996 raw data

South Carolina

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2
48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	48	48	48	47
4,698 births											
14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4
49	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	45	43	47	38
430 deaths											
38	46	38	41	40	38	32	36	35	39	36	39
39	50	39	45	47	44	27	45	42	48	43	49
281 deaths											
71	83	88	84	70	76	88	73	73	75	71	75
36	39	46	41	25	34	41	31	28	32	31	35
205 deaths											
41	39	40	44	47	47	48	46	44	46	43	41
42	41	42	43	43	42	41	41	40	40	40	39
3,259 births											
18	9	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	12	11
25	16	23	29	28	32	36	32	38	35	41	35
N.A.											
13	12	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	10	9
38	35	25	21	22	24	23	30	37	39	32	22
N.A.											
38	35	32	32	30	30	31	32	32	35	34	31
42	37	28	30	27	28	35	38	36	42	42	37
N.A.											
25	23	22	22	22	22	24	25	24	26	26	24
42	38	38	38	40	37	41	44	40	45	45	39
N.A.											
26	25	24	23	23	25	26	26	28	29	31	31
49	43	36	27	25	34	36	32	40	43	45	43
N.A.											

South Dakota

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8
11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	8	9	7	6
611 births											
9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.7
19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	40	45	46	7
60 deaths											
28	42	43	31	37	38	36	28	26	31	23	36
8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13	35	5	45
57 deaths											
66	72	73	92	78	97	71	88	83	83	65	75
24	22	30	45	35	43	25	44	38	39	22	35
46 deaths											
24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25	23	21	22
17	16	16	16	10	8	11	15	10	7	6	9
409 births											
8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	9	10	
10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15	18	22	29
N.A.											
8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	6	7	6
N.A.											
25	25	24	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22
4	6	7	7	8	5	3	3	3	3	8	9
N.A.											
21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17	18	17	17
31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21	25	24	23
N.A.											
16	17	18	19	20	22	23	22	21	20	21	23
4	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	6	3	5	8
N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	Rate
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rank
	1996 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate
	Rank
	1996 raw data

Virginia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7
33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	29	35	31
7,056 births											
11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.7
39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	34	32	33
712 deaths											
30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	27	25	23
17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	20	13	11
288 deaths											
53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	63	60	59
13	15	19	8	16	21	18	21	13	20	18	23
265 deaths											
28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	28
25	21	22	21	26	23	23	22	22	22	27	22
3,571 births											
12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	9	8
35	30	17	14	13	13	9	11	15	29	22	16
N.A.											
10	8	7	8*	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	7
15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	18	12	11
N.A.											
29	29	30	29	28	27	25	24	23	23	23	24
15	18	23	23	20	19	12	9	8	9	11	13
N.A.											
15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	14	15
8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	4	4	10	17
N.A.											
20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	23	25	28	29
18	20	20	17	20	28	18	11	12	19	37	40
N.A.											

Washington

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6
8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	3	2	4	4
4,327 births											
10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0
28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	4	3	6	11
466 deaths											
36	31	35	32	28	28	24	25	24	28	25	23
32	14	33	24	5	16	8	11	5	27	13	11
255 deaths											
58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63	54	52	50
18	27	24	33	21	16	16	13	20	13	13	12
197 deaths											
25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	29	29	28	26
19	19	20	20	21	18	21	22	17	17	19	17
3,036 births											
9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6	8	9	9
17	13	23	29	38	32	31	19	7	18	22	22
N.A.											
11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	10	11	12
24	22	32	30	31	24	23	16	13	31	40	43
N.A.											
35	35	34	33	32	29	28	28	28	30	31	31
34	37	38	36	35	25	21	19	19	28	35	37
N.A.											
16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14	15	16	15
14	15	19	13	12	7	3	4	10	15	20	17
N.A.											
18	21	25	26	25	24	24	25	25	25	26	26
11	20	41	42	35	28	28	27	23	19	23	20
N.A.											

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0
31	32	34	21	22	26	23	27	27	29	38	37
1,653 births											
10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4
28	26	26	19	26	37	20	35	29	8	34	26
154 deaths											
29	33	30	36	33	25	31	28	31	27	30	31
11	26	12	35	27	6	25	21	31	20	31	38
100 deaths											
70	84	78	74	89	73	73	66	67	49	66	63
33	42	35	28	46	24	30	26	24	9	25	27
88 deaths											
32	31	31	31	34	33	33	33	33	30	29	
33	31	31	28	28	26	24	25	24	27	22	26
1,158 births											
13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13	10	9
38	37	38	38	38	39	39	42	50	47	31	22
N.A.											
18	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	18	17	15	13
51	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	47
N.A.											
49	47	44	42	40	37	37	39	39	40	40	40
50	50	50	49	47	46	47	49	49	49	49	50
N.A.											
31	30	29	27	27	26	26	28	29	28	28	25
48	47	46	45	46	44	46	48	48	47	47	42
N.A.											
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	25
4	7	8	8	9	10	13	15	15	19	16	17
N.A.											

Wisconsin

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3
8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	16	16	11	12
4,200 births											
9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3
7	12	7	10	19	15	21	11	19	29	22	25
493 deaths											
28	30	30	31	30	25	29	26	24	24	25	22
8	10	12	16	11	6	20	15	5	8	13	8
232 deaths											
55	59	57	64	60	67	63	60	65	56	53	52
15	11	11	11	14	18	16	19	23	14	14	13
204 deaths											
22	21	22	23	25	24	25	24	24	23	23	22
10	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	7	10	9
2,507 births											
8	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4
10	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	1
N.A.											
9	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	7	7	5	4
11	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	10	10	2	1
N.A.											
30	29	26	23	21	21	22	23	23	23	22	22
18	18	14	7	4	5	8	8	8	9	8	9
N.A.											
16	15	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	13
14	8	13	6	4	4	7	9	10	11	10	8
N.A.											
20	19	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	23	23	23
18	12	7	7	6	10	13	15	15	8	6	8
N.A.											

Wyoming

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4
36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	28	45	25	39
529 births											
12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4
45	34	17	17	26	21	15	33	19	8	29	16
40 deaths											
45	35	26	30	39	30	32	34	25	24	28	36
48	35	5	11	44	26	27	40	10	8	26	45
36 deaths											
100	116	64	114	88	78	106	116	86	103	92	110
49	50	18	50	44	37	49	50	40	49	46	50
47 deaths											
28	26	23	24	25	30	26	25	27	25	25	25
25	21	13	12	10	18	11	10	14	12	13	16
315 births											
9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
17	16	15	14	8	13	16	19	21	18	16	16
N.A.											
11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
24	30	14	15	11	18	14	16	22	23	23	19
N.A.											
28	27	25	24	24	21	21	21	20	20	20	21
11	13	10	10	11	5	5	5	3	3	4	5
N.A.											
15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	14
8	8	13	13	15	7	7	4	4	4	5	11
N.A.											
15	15	18	20	20	20	20	20	22	23	25	25
2	2	8	13	9	6	5	5	7	8	16	17
N.A.											

USA

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
N.A.											
287,230 births											
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3
N.A.											
28,487 deaths											
34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29	28	26
N.A.											
14,278 deaths											
63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69	65	62
N.A.											
11,497 deaths											
31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38	36	34
N.A.											
185,721 births											
11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10	10
N.A.											
N.A.											
11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
N.A.											
N.A.											
33	32	31	31	30	30	30	31	31	31	30	30
N.A.											
N.A.											
21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	20
N.A.											
N.A.											
22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	27	27
N.A.											
N.A.											

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1999* is the tenth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks based on past publications problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1990 through 1999 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the composite rankings shown in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1999*. The national composite rankings for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1999* are based on data from 1996 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1990 through 1998 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled.

Year of Data Book	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME
1990	48	39	41	46	31	28	2	21	51	40	47	15	27	32	26	7	12	38	49	9
1991	48	38	41	47	31	23	6	27	51	42	45	14	22	33	30	7	13	39	49	12
1992	48	43	39	47	32	26	6	28	51	41	46	16	23	33	24	10	8	38	49	11
1993	48	33	41	45	32	25	8	27	51	42	46	15	24	35	28	5	11	37	49	10
1994	47	27	43	45	33	26	9	24	51	39	46	14	25	36	30	4	10	42	49	11
1995	47	29	41	42	34	26	7	22	51	43	44	17	25	35	33	2	11	39	50	8
1996	47	31	39	41	35	26	10	19	51	44	42	15	24	36	27	1	14	40	50	8
1997	47	28	41	39	34	25	11	17	51	43	45	13	22	36	26	2	14	38	50	4
1998	47	27	42	41	32	16	13	25	51	40	44	12	23	34	24	8	15	39	50	10
1999	47	25	46	43	31	16	12	27	51	40	42	13	23	34	15	7	18	41	49	6

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
23	5	34	3	50	30	22	10	33	1	11	45	29	36	4	20	35	24	17	16	43	18	44	37	14	8	19	25	42	6	13
26	8	32	5	50	28	20	10	34	1	15	46	29	36	3	19	35	25	16	9	44	17	40	37	11	2	18	24	43	4	21
27	12	31	7	50	30	25	5	34	3	13	40	29	36	1	21	35	18	15	14	44	17	42	37	9	2	19	22	45	4	20
26	13	31	7	50	30	22	6	40	1	12	44	29	34	2	23	38	18	17	14	43	20	47	36	9	4	21	19	39	3	16
29	13	35	8	50	28	19	2	37	3	12	41	31	38	1	23	34	18	21	17	44	15	48	32	6	5	20	16	40	7	22
27	12	36	9	49	30	24	3	32	1	18	38	28	40	4	21	31	20	19	14	45	13	48	37	5	10	16	15	46	6	23
28	12	33	9	49	32	20	5	29	2	17	43	30	38	3	25	34	23	21	22	45	13	46	37	4	6	18	11	48	7	16
29	8	31	10	49	32	15	6	35	1	12	46	30	40	3	27	33	23	24	18	48	16	44	37	5	7	21	19	42	9	20
30	9	29	7	49	31	17	3	35	1	11	46	33	38	2	28	36	26	22	19	48	14	45	37	5	6	21	18	43	4	20
24	8	30	3	50	32	21	11	36	1	10	48	33	37	2	28	35	29	22	17	45	14	44	38	5	9	19	20	39	4	26

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Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1996 data:** Special tabulations available online through CDC WONDER at <http://wonder.cdc.gov> (tabulations completed January 5, 1999). **1989 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5 Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1989 through 1995.

1985 through 1988 data: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3.

Population Statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Family Risk Index is derived from the Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey (CPS) and includes six separate indicators of risk to a child's well-being. The index is constructed by noting whether each of the risk factors is present in a child's life, then cumulating the total number of these factors. The more such factors children have in their lives, the higher the odds that they will suffer one or more negative outcomes before reaching adulthood (such as dropping out of high school, getting arrested, or having a baby). Children living in families with four or more risk factors are categorized as "high risk." The state-level figures for this indicator are derived by averaging 5 years of CPS data from 1994 through 1998. Five years of CPS data were needed to provide large enough samples to produce reliable estimates in all states. The United States Profile page shows 14 percent of children in the "high

risk" category, while the figure in the Overview section is 13 percent. This difference is due to the fact that the figure in the United States Profile page is based on a 5-year CPS average (to be consistent with the state pages), while the figure in the Overview is based only on 1998 data. The index is derived for all children under age 18. The risk factors are as follows:

1. Child Is Not Living With Two Parents

This factor includes children living in single-parent families, as well as those living with neither parent. Such living arrangements often reflect some disruption in the child's life.

2. Household Head Is High School Dropout

The human resources a parent brings to a family have important implications for socialization. Parents without a good education are less likely to provide the child with an environment that is educationally stimulating. We used the educational attainment of the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) because this measure is closely related to the general educational level in a household. Also, it could be applied to all children, regardless of their living arrangements.

3. Family Income Is Below the Poverty Line

This means a child lives in a family with income below the official poverty line. The poverty line, which is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, represents a series of thresholds that are based on the size and composition of the family. For an average family of three, the poverty threshold was \$12,158 in 1995. The child poverty rate shown here is slightly higher than the official rate because we included children who were not in the Census Bureau-defined poverty universe.

4. Child Is Living With Parent(s) Who Do Not Have Steady, Full-Time Employment

reflects children who do not live with a parent who worked at least 35 hours per week, 50 or more weeks in the previous calendar year. Children who do not live with a parent who has a steady, full-time job are more likely to be poor. In addition, children in these circumstances are subject to the increased psychological stress and family disruption that often accompany unemployment and underemployment.

5. Family Is Receiving Welfare Benefits

This measure reflects children living in families who receive any cash public assistance such as Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AFDC/TANF), General Assistance (GA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). These are the major public assistance programs that provide cash to needy or low-income families. It is important to recognize that most means-tested assistance programs, such as Medicaid, Food Stamps, or the School Lunch Program, provide noncash benefits.

6. Child Does Not Have Health Insurance

This measure reflects children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance during the previous calendar year. Insurance coverage includes private-sector insurance (typically provided through an employer) or public-sector insurance such as Medicaid. Children who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a regular source of care and are more likely to be exposed to health risks such as lack of immunization. The percentage in Figure 1 differs from that shown in the United States Profile page because one is based only on 1998 data, while the other is a 5-year average.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

1996 data: "Deaths: Final Data for 1996," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 9 (November 10, 1998), Table 31. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:**

"Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25.

1992 data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27.

1991 data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24.

1990 data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.

1989 data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25.

1985 through 1988 data: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed property crime offenses per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. Offenses in the

FBI's Property Crime Index include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for indexed property offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a property crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1996, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 72 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states and counties.

For this measure, we used estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported property crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors, such as the number of months for which the agency reported data. Through the use of population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates. In 1996, no arrest data were submitted by the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and Vermont.

SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1996* (Computer file), 2nd ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1998. **State Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/96age796.txt>

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(April 21, 1997). **National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1996," *OffDD Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (November 1997), p. 10.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1996, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 72 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states and counties.

For this measure, we used estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported violent crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors, such as the number of months for which the agency reported data. Through the use of population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates. In 1996, no arrest data were submitted by the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and Vermont.

SOURCES: **State Arrest Statistics:** U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1996 (Computer file), 2nd ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1998. **State Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/96age796.txt> (April 21, 1997). **National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1996," *OffDD Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (November 1997), p. 10.

Median Income of Families With Children:

1996 is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1994 through 1998.

Although we refer to data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data, they actually reflect 1995 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1995 dollars.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1996 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states

Definitions and Data Sources

on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest best (1) to lowest worst (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1996 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1996 is subtracted from the value for 1985, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1996 data:** "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Tables 11 and 16. **1995 data:** "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Tables 8 and 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996),

Tables 8 and 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: **1997** is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 1997. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage", that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine, three or more doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles Mumps Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 32,742 children with a minimum of about 420 per state. **SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, 1997," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (July 10, 1998), pp. 547-554.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures two global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience and reading to gain information. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic Level could show an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. They could make obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and make simple inferences from the ideas in the text.

Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP Assessment. Two other states (Illinois and Nebraska) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the Grade 4 assessment, therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition the data for nine states (California, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin) were published even though they did not meet all of the NAEP guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, March 1999, Figure 5.5.

Percent of 8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998 is the share of 8th grade public school children failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

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The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience, reading to gain information, and reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic Level demonstrated a literal understanding and interpretation of what they read. They could identify specific aspects of the text that reflected its overall meaning, make simple inferences, relate the ideas in the text to personal experience, and use the text to draw conclusions.

Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP Assessment. Five other states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Hampshire) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the Grade 8 assessment; therefore scores were not reported for these states. In addition the data for seven states (California, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin) were published even though they did not meet all of the NAEP guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, March 1999, Figure 5.6

Percent of Births Covered by Medicaid in 1995 and 1996 is taken from the National Governors' Association report that surveyed states in the fall of 1998. If part or all of the costs associated with a birth were covered by Medicaid, then the birth is considered covered by Medicaid. The number of births covered by Medicaid was divided by the total number of births in a state to determine the percent of births covered by Medicaid. The data provided here contain corrections to the data from Iowa and Georgia that were received

after the data were originally published by the National Governors' Association. Data for both 1995 and 1996 were unavailable for the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Virginia. Data for 1995 were unavailable for Kentucky and Maine. Data for 1996 were unavailable for Arkansas, Connecticut, Montana, New Hampshire, and West Virginia. **SOURCE:** National Governors' Association, "States Have Expanded Eligibility Through Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program," *MCH Update* (February 10, 1999), Table 2, and unpublished data.

Percent of Children Covered by Medicaid or Other Public-Sector Health Insurance: 1996 represents the share of children who received health insurance coverage from government sources. Public-sector insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and CHAMPUS or military health care. These figures represent an average of March Current Population Survey (CPS) data from 1994 through 1998.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to a threshold determined by family size and composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1995, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$15,500. The data shown here represent 5-year averages. For example, the figure for 1996 represents an average of CPS data collected in 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data because they reflect the living arrangements of the child in 1996 even though they also reflect 1995 income. We elected to use a 5-year average of CPS data, rather than a 3-year average, because research shows that at the state level, the 5-year average is roughly 20 percent more accurate.

We should note here that the Census Bureau has begun producing yearly estimates of child poverty at the state, county, and school district levels. This series of Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) is now available for 1993 and 1995. We gave serious consideration to using these estimates in this year's *Data Book* but ultimately decided against it for two reasons. First, these estimates are only available for two points in time, (1993 and 1995), and we felt that it was more important to provide the longer time series data that can be generated with our multi-year CPS average. Second, the SAIPE series is not yet an established Census Bureau product, and it was not clear whether the 1995 estimates would be available in time to use in this year's *Data Book*. Nevertheless, the SAIPE estimates provide a very promising source of child poverty data at the state and local levels.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current

Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1998.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level): 1996

is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1995, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,785. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a 5-year average of data collected from March 1994 through March 1998. We refer to the data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data because they reflect the living arrangements in 1996, even though they reflect 1995 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1998.

Percent of Children Without Health

Insurance: 1996 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. Insurance coverage includes that provided through private-sector insurance (typically through an employer) or public-sector insurance such as Medicaid. Children who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a regular source of care and are more likely to be exposed to health risks such as lack of immunization. The figures shown here represent a 5-year average of data collected each year from 1994 through 1998.

The data shown here reflect children who were without health insurance for the entire calendar year prior to the survey. Children who were only covered for part of a calendar year are not included in the total. We elected to use a 5-year average of Current Population Survey data rather than a 3-year average because research shows that at the state level, the 5-year average is roughly 20 percent more accurate.

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SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1996 represents an average of data from 1995 through 1997.

Families with any adult in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1997 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1996

is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as the Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1991.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1994 through 1998. We refer to data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data because they reflect the living arrangements in 1996, even though they also reflect income received during 1995.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

Percent of Teen Births Occurring to Mothers Who Smoked

is the percentage of teen mothers ages 15-19 who smoked during pregnancy. The percentages shown here are 2-year averages of data from 1980 and 1991, and of data from 1995 and 1996, respectively. Two-year averages were

used to provide more reliable state estimates. We also show the percentage change between the two time periods. The percentage change was calculated by subtracting the 1990-91 rate from the 1995-96 rate and dividing the difference by the 1990-91 rate. The result is multiplied by 100 for readability. Data for both the 1990-91 and 1995-96 periods were unavailable for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota. Data for the 1990-91 period was unavailable for Oklahoma.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Smoking During Pregnancy, 1990-96," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 10 (November 19, 1998), Table 3.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 5-year averages. For example, data for 1996 represent an average of data for all relevant months from 1995 through 1997.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that

state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1997 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996* (page 1). Currently, only 29 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meets quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996*, page 10). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 18 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996*), because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months that students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent

5-year averages. For example, data for 1996 represent an average of data from 1995 to 1997.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1997 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005 provides mutually exclusive categories for the five largest racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, Hispanics were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category.

The 1997 figure represents Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1997, while the 2005 total represents Bureau projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change 1997-2005" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state estimate and projection data from U.S.

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Bureau of the Census (online). **1997 data:** Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sash/sash97.txt> (September 4, 1998). **2005 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/st_yr01tot05.html (links to various state files, January 29, 1999).

Rate of Teen Deaths By Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1996 data:** Special tabulations available online through CDC WONDER at <http://wonder.cdc.gov> (tabulations completed January 5, 1999). **1985 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1995.

Population Statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls age 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCES: 1996 data: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1997: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from the National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats90age796.txt> (April 21, 1997). **1995 data: Birth Statistics:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990-1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837-842, and unpublished tabulations from the National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. **1994 data:** National Center for Health Statistics, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4. **1985 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: 1996).

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable and may be useful for assessing change over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable across states.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve this purpose.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

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